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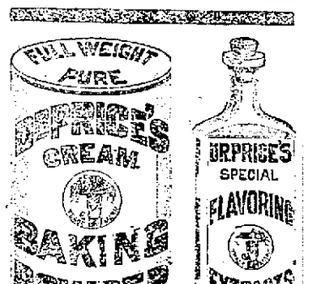

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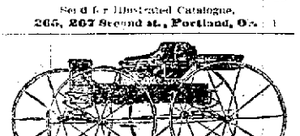

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DEBATE ON COERCION.

The Crimes Act Passes to its Second Reading.

GLADSTONE'S ELOQUENT PROTEST

"Legislation Against a Nation is Vain and Futile"

—Parnell Vehemently Denounces the Forged Letter—Hartington's Remarks.

LONDON, April 18.—A five-line whip published to-day urges conservatives to attend the meeting of the commons to-night, so as to be on hand to vote for the second reading of the Irish crimes act amendment bill. The members began to drop into the house at an unusually early hour to-day in order to secure seats, the belief being that another scene similar to that of Friday night will occur during this evening's session.

Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, explained in the commons this afternoon how it happened on the occasion of the queen's arrival at Cannes the whole of the French fleet was not returned. The Duke of Edinburgh's flag ship was undergoing repairs, and the vessel which the duke was using temporarily as a flag ship happened not to be provided with saluting guns. The matter has been explained to the French admiralty. He is perfectly satisfied with the reasons for the apparent incivility.

Col. King-Harmon, the new parliamentary under-secretary for Ireland, for the first time since his appointment, answered interrogatories respecting Irish affairs. Upon rising he was greeted with cheers by the government supporters, and groans and derisive cheers by the Parnellites. He stated, in response to a question, that since March only two tenants had been evicted from the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates. These two, however, involved the eviction of sixteen sub-tenants.

THE SUSPENSION OF HEALY.

Sexton asked whether the government could consent to rescind the suspension of Healy. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, replied for the government that the duty they had to discharge Friday night was most disagreeable. The government was sorry that they were forced to ask that Healy be removed for transgression of the orders of the house. It would be utterly out of the question, however, when no apology had been given for this breach of the decencies of debate, to rescind suspension. No motion to that effect could be entertained without the general concurrence of the house. Sexton inquired if it was competent for him to move rescinding Healy's suspension. Speaker Peel replied that no motion would be competent unless it appeared on the paper of the house. Sexton said that in the absence of Healy, he was authorized to say for Healy that if Mr. or Saunderson would withdraw the offensive charges to which Healy's language was in reply, Healy would withdraw the expression deemed by the house offensive.

Jacob Bright, liberal, and brother of John Bright, asked why it was that when two members of the house committed the same offense one was suspended while the other was not. The speaker said that in similar circumstances he would decline to answer that question or any question implying that his action was not impartial, but in the present circumstances he would explain. In the second instance, to which a breach of the rules of the house had been committed (that of Sexton), an apology followed the withdrawal of the expression causing the breach.

Sexton moved that Healy be heard at the bar of the house. The speaker declared that this could not be done.

Sexton asked Maj. Saunderson to withdraw his assertions regarding Healy, which exasperated him into making the response for which he was suspended.

Saunderson remaining silent, Gladstone put to him a direct question, whether he was prepared to render the house any assistance by the withdrawal of his offensive expressions. The conservatives cried "No, No; don't don't, don't."

Saunderson said he

NEVER ALLUDED TO HEALY

Directly or indirectly, because he felt, as regards Healy, he was unable to substantiate the charges so as to bring conviction to the minds of the members of the house. [Cries of "here, here."]

The matter was then dropped. Subsequently Sexton, resuming the debate on the Irish crimes act amendment bill, said Saunderson charged him with direct complicity in crime. If the accusation were well founded, why did the Irish viceroy agree to his present appointment as high sheriff of Dublin? His name as member of the league had been linked with that of Sheridan, the "Invincible," but Sheridan never was a member of the executive council of the land league. Did Saunderson in pointing to him (Sexton) mean in reality to embarrass Col. King-Harmon, against whom the major recently unsuccessfully competed for the new government office of parliamentary under-secretary for Ireland? [Parnellite cheers.] For Sheridan and Col. King-Harmon once canvassed the same constituency together. Again, also, the treasurer of the old land league was at one time an intimate friend of Col. King-Harmon. [Cheers.] They were fellow members of the council of other home rule leagues; not only that

EGAN WROTE FOR THE COLONEL

His political addresses to the electors [Laughter.]. If past association with men charged with crime means complicity in that crime, which side of the house was deepest in association? It was a manifest absurdity for Saunderson to accuse the executive of the land league of knowing that men were murderers because their names were mentioned in connection with the Phœnix park affair. He (Sexton) never learned of any fact or anything that had been proved which would warrant him in changing the opinion he always entertained that Egan and those associated with him were innocent of the malignant charges brought against them. [Cries of "hear hear"] Saunderson's attack was both mean and cowardly.

Referring to the bill under consideration, Sexton said the measure affected the existence of the Irish National League. He would remind the house that the league, aided by the greatest authority of the Catholic church, had struggled to maintain the moral law, yet this league, so supported, was stigmatized as a conspiracy maintained by criminals and dynamiters. The bill itself possessed a kind of attempt at violation of moral law; aimed to sweep away at one fell blow all the cherished rights of the people. It was justified by nothing in the condition of Ireland. The boycotting practiced by the Irish people arose naturally from the irresistible growth of Irish public opinion. The only way to do without it was to obtain for the laws governing the people of Ire and the sympathy of those people.

Sexton, continuing, said it was absurd to attempt to suppress a body so strong in the hearts of the Irish, and so powerfully supported in Ireland and America as the league, which, so far from being an accessory to and inciter of crime, labored to put it down. If the bill passed it would happily hasten the ruin of the government. The day which saw the downfall of the government would witness the cessation of coercion. [Cheers.]

LORD HARTINGTON

In speaking was greeted with cheers. He said it was strange that the section of the liberals now described by the Parnellites as the great and generous liberal party are the very persons who a short time ago were announced as perfidious, venal and in every way contemptible. The house had heard the only answer which Sexton had thought necessary and sufficient to meet the charges against him and his friends, made chiefly not within but outside the house. Could the house accept that as sufficient? Was a bare denial of the existence of any proof, any kind of response at all to make to the evidence supporting the accusation? [Cheers.] He himself had publicly declared there was a connection between the Irish party in parliament and the Fenian association in America, and he expected Parnell, when in parliament, would deny the accusation and state the grounds.

Parnell, interrupting: "I stated it was false. I say so still." [Cheers.]

Lord Hartington—Blank denial in the face of opposing proof is worth nothing. The statements made in the *Times* have been widely circulated, and never been shown to be wrong, and the letter printed in this morning's *Times* justified every syllable uttered in associating the Irish party with the Fenian society. Ford, Egan, Brennan and Sullivan were Fenian leaders, and the statements of the *Times* proves conclusively that constant communications passed between Parnell and these persons.

Parnell—Will the noble lord give his reasons for supposing these gentlemen to be leaders of the Fenians in America. I do not know them as such.

Hartington—My belief is based upon knowledge acquired when I was last in office. [Cheers]. These same statements have repeatedly been made in the papers without contradiction. Can Parnell deny knowing that Alexander Sullivan has been leader of the Clan-na-Gael? Sexton has alleged that the reason why criminal action was not raised against the papers was the impossibility of getting a fair verdict from a British jury. That excuse is not one that will have any weight with the people in the face of so grave personal imputations. The country will not fail to attach due weight to the fact that Irish members shrinked the opportunity for disproving those charges under oath. It has not been denied that Parnell and Sexton have been members of the league with Egan, Brennan, Poynton and Sheridan. Sexton has denied that Egan and Sheridan were on the executive committee, but not that they were among the chief organizers of the league.

Sexton—They never were anything of the kind.

Hartington—They were prominent members, then. The assertion of the *Times* is that some of these men advocated assassination and that others were implicated in conspiracy and murder.

Dillon—Two of these gentlemen acted under me. I was chief organizer of the land league. When did they make speeches advocating murder?

Hartington—In 1880 and 1881. Continuing, Hartington said he would not make himself responsible for the statements in the *Times*, but would quote them. It was open to the Parnellites to disprove them if they thought it was possible to do so. [Cheers.] The land league and the national league received large sums collected in America through the agency of the *Irish World*, a paper which openly advocated

DYNAMITE AND ASSASSINATION.

It had been stated that T. P. O'Connor was in communication with Ford, and that when the American land league was founded, having for its promoters Egan, Brennan, Sheridan, Boynton and Sullivan, a telegram from Parnell to the convention acknowledged it as the most representative meeting ever assembled to express Irish opinion.

T. P. O'Connor—Why do you not mention that I was present at the Chicago convention of 1883, sitting between O'Donovan Rossa and Ford, and suggest that by my silence I approved a new campaign of murder and arson in England? [Cheers].

Hartington said he had not noticed that in the *Times*, but he asserted that O'Connor was in 1883 in communication with Ford.

"That was a lie," shouted O'Connor.

Hartington—"These charges were criminal libels if untrue, exposing the paper to criminal prosecution; yet no prosecution is ventured upon." [Cheers.] Hartington proceeded in deprecation of prolonged discussion of the bill. The liberals who opposed coercion excused themselves on the ground that, now they are home rulers, they must oppose coercion. But that is not a reason for the country which unmistakably pronounced against home rule at the last election. It is enough for parliament to be convinced that law did not prevail in Ireland; that league law was superseding ordinary law. It was certain that the government would succeed in restoring the authority of law. It was impossible that the government of a great country should be permanently paralyzed by the machinations of secret societies. [Cheers.]

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Gladstone, upon rising, was loudly cheered. He said that if the bill passed political subscriptions from America, which some of the speakers condemned, were likely to increase,—not Irish subscriptions alone, but those parnell contributions which were reflecting such splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in a former time and opposing it now. He might admit feeling shame over the failure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. [Cheers.] He believed, and so seemingly did conservatives of 1885, that, though coercion in 1882 reduced the amount of crime, it made the Irish more determined than ever to combine. Finding no permanent result from that course, the liberals looked to some other. The mandate given at the last election was to govern Ireland without coercion. When the liberals passed the coercion bill they passed remedial measures also. Were the government's remedial proposals a reality or an impostare? [Cheers.] He would withdraw that expression and say "illusion." [Laughter.] Did the government intend to stand or fall by their relief bill? Before they went to a division he hoped, expected, they would give a clear, unmistakable, unequivocal answer to that question. Gladstone complained that the government had withheld from parliament information regarding the state of crime in Ireland, of which there had been no sufficient increase to justify the bill. The only increase was in menacing letters. Were these outrages? [A voice, "yes."] Then he had been subject to

HUNDREDS OF OUTRAGES.

[Laughter.]. But they were always perpetrated by what was known as the "loyal, law-abiding party of Ireland." [Parnellite cheers.] They proceeded from the most pious persons in the kingdom, mostly at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish church. [Laughter.] Proceeding to deal with the bill, Gladstone contended that the clause embodying the "Whiteboy acts" ought to be set out in the fullest sense. The bill was to suppress any combination to secure a reduction of rent. He repelled, repudiated the allegation that it was a "crimes" bill. It was not intended to suppress existant crimes known to the law, but was a bill that made things crimes that never were crimes. Conspiracy was already a punishable crime, therefore the introduction of a conspiracy clauses in the present bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had a prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction. By becoming a bankrupt at the same time he would get a benefit of

SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOR.

[Laughter.] Was the bill aimed at the nation? [Parnellite cheers.] Boycotting was done in England, especially among the upper classes, and done in wantonness. In Ireland it was done from necessity. [Cheers.] The more bills of this kind were passed the more the house would strengthen Parnell's influence. He had no doubt the bill would lead to an increase of crime and secret societies. Legislation against a nation is vain and futile. Combinations in Ireland could not be suppressed. The question was, by whom were these combinations to be guided? He maintained by those responsible to parliament, not by secret agents. The government was most unstraightly going to encourage even extreme forms of violence. Ireland's opinion thoroughly familiar with the idea of dynamite and the dagger looked with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the present government. [Cheers.] In his view the bill was a poison. He would not present it to the lips of Ireland. It must be presented by other hands and it would be an honor and source of happiness to him to think he was permitted to have the smallest share in dashing it to the ground. [Gladstone resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

LORD HARTINGTON

Rose together. After standing sometime amid cheers and counter-cheers, the speaker recognized Balfour. Balfour began by advising Sexton, if he could, to bring action for libel against the *Times*, as the best way to refute the charges made by that paper. As to the pledge asked by Gladstone in reference to the land bill, he said of course the government was committed to every bill of first-class importance. In conclusion, speaking from experience, he should say that what had failed in the past fifty years in Ireland was not coercion, but remedial legislation, and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt it useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness. [Cheers.]

Parnell followed. He said Balfour, with characteristic unfairness, refused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world; let alone he craved to refute the vile, perverted forgery [cheers from the Irish members] incited in the *Times*, obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he was entitled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character, in time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing the coercion act, the dice had been loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies, who would be safe under such circumstances. When he heard of the conception of the *Times*, he supposed some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of a person for whom it was not intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductors of what used to be a respectable journal could have been hoaxed and bamboozled into the publishing of the letter as his. [Cheers.] Members who compared forgery with his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph, and the *Times* could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the *Times* [Parnellite cheers.] Its presidency was absurd and its purport preposterous, and every part of it bore evidence of absolute and irrefragable want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger nor that there was conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the "Invincibles." Nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon the victim. If he had been in Phœnix park that day he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin, or between the dagger and Burke. [Irish cheers.] He suffered more than any other man from that horrible deed, and Ireland had suffered more than any other nation. It is absolutely untrue that the national league had any communication whatever, direct or indirect with the Fenian organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in America with respect to the proceedings or doings of any societies. All his sayings and doings in connection with Irish public life had been open and above board. [Cheers.] As to the bill under discussion, it was the most drastic measure proposed since 1833. It would empower the government to subject political opponents to treatment received for

THE WORST CRIMINALS.

England, [cheers] the great heart of the English people, was against the bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the committee had been reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and parliament would be saved from the peril and degradation of passing such a measure. [Cheers.]

SECOND READING OF THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment to the crimes bill, to the effect that the bill, if passed, would increase disorder in Ireland, and endanger the union of the empire, and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the house to-night, 370 to 269, and the second reading of the crimes bill was agreed to without division.

The result of the division on Samuelson's amendment was received with cheers, but with little excitement.

HEALY, THE SUSPENDED.

Healy sat in the strangers' gallery during the night's proceedings of the house. He will go to Ireland to-morrow and be qualified to return to parliament on Monday in time for the committee stage of the crimes bill.

THE BOGUS LETTER.

Parnell Pronounces it a Forgery—It Causes Great Excitement.

LONDON, April 18.—The alleged letter of Parnell, supposed to have been addressed to Egan, relative to the Phœnix park murderers, which the *Times* published this morning, has caused an immense excitement among all parties. In an interview to-day, Clancy, Parnellite member for Dublin county, branded this letter as an infamous concoction, and declared that it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said also that suspicion was already directed against a certain person as the forger. Irish members of parliament departed for Dublin this morning to compare the handwriting in the letter attributed to Parnell with that of the person suspected.

The London *Globe*, commenting on the letter, says: "Until the horrible accusation that Parnell wrote the letter is proved we shall discredit it."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Until the authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved there will be no need to discuss its contents."

The *St. James Gazette* says: "The letter is so grave a document that it will not do to regard it as genuine until Parnell shall be heard from concerning it."

The Parnellites all declare the letter an infamous concoction and a deliberate invention to publicly slander the leader of the home rule party. They say that even on the low ground of expediency, Parnell would be the last man in the world to write a letter containing such damning admissions. They contend, therefore, that all reasons in the case prove the letter to be a forgery on the face of it. Pointing for proof to the contents of the document, to the written warning to the person to whom the letter purported to be written not to disclose the address, while no address is given, and the fact that the signature is the only part of the letter in Parnell's writing, is by itself, home rulers argue, proof that the whole thing is a fraud. According to them, while it would be difficult to obtain enough specimens of Parnell's handwriting to enable a forger to imitate it to the extent necessary to successfully palm off a whole letter as his, it is let at all difficult to obtain his signature.

Parnell, the agent of the associated press is authorized to state, will categorically deny that he wrote the letter. He will make his denial in the house of commons, and the editor of the *Times* will be summoned to the bar of the commons to explain the authorship of the letter.

The sensation produced by the publication of the letter has been so great that the specially large edition issued to meet the expected demand proved insufficient. The *Times* exposed special bulletins calling attention to the letter, and sent an extra supply to railway news agents and newsboys.

The lobby of the house of commons was crowded in the afternoon with members eagerly discussing the alleged Parnell letter. Irish members indignantly declared it a forgery. Cause said Sir Henry James, liberal unionists, were observed in an animated conversation over the letter.

PARNELL ANALYZES THE FORGERY.

LONDON, April 18.—In an interview to-day Parnell pointed out that, although at first sight some of the letters in the *Times* fac simile appeared to resemble his autograph, a close examination shows a decided and striking difference in many important points. The forgery slopes upwards, the genuine handwriting downwards. Parnell always places a full point after the initial "S." in his name, which the forgery omits. The "P" in Parnell and "C" in Chas. are quite different from anything he has ever written. The letters "Ch" in Chas. are abnormally long, and the "as" and "es" are the only letters in any way resembling his genuine autograph. The "per," at the beginning of the "se" in the forged letter, is evidently taken off the paper, whereas in the genuine signature it is always written without a break. The forgery, Parnell says, is the work of a person accustomed to penmanship and writing a flowing hand, whereas his own writing is always in a cramped style. Parnell further said the letter and signature were impudent forgeries, and he strongly suspected the identity of the forger. He was undecided whether to prosecute the *Times* or not.

LAND LEAGUER EGAN RISES.

LINCOLN, April 18.—In relation to the letter which appeared in the London *Times* of Saturday, purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Parnell to Patrick Egan in 1882, apologizing for having denounced the Phœnix park murderers, Mr. Egan has to-day addressed the following cable message to Hon. Henry Labouchere, a prominent member of the Gladstone party in the house of commons:

"Saunderson's statements in reference to me are unmitigated, wilful slanders. Parnell never wrote me any such letter as that quoted in the London *Times*. The whole thing is a base fabrication.

THE "TIMES" COMMENT.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* says: It is remarkable that Parnell appeared doubtful on what grounds to impeach the authenticity of the letter. He first seemed disposed to assume it might be an autograph, which he admits he has sometimes given to inquirers, written on top of a sheet of note paper, or possibly a specimen for the use of his private secretary, which fell into unscrupulous hands. Now, however, he asserts that the signature is forged. His exemplars such as he pointsout to prove this are extremely little. He possesses several undoubted examples of his signature, and in our deliberate judgment there can be no doubt the letter is genuine.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

section 5 the pooling of freights. That is the substance of the interstate law. There is nothing novel in these provisions. They simply bring back the business of common carriers to the well-settled

PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW,

Yet no one can deny that there was urgent need of these statutory formulations. The alleged difficulties in getting them in operation only disclose examples of the extent to which they have been violated in the past."

Referring to the complaint that fines for violation of law, whether intentional or not, are exorbitant, the commission says the good faith exhibited in an honest effort to carry out the requirements of the law will involve the officials in no danger of damages or fines. The reply continues:

The elasticity of the statute in the company's favor is noticeable. Throughout the act as it now stands, in confessedly experimental form, there is exhibited an obvious and generous purpose to allow to the corporations ample scope in the control of their business as common carriers for the people and fair consideration of every reasonable claim, while insisting upon just, impartial, open and consistent ratio of charges to which every citizen shall be subjected alike whose situation is the same. Surely the people could not ask for less. The language and tenor of the act wholly fail to justify railroad managers of any such theory, who refuse to accept responsibilities, decline to offer rates, fail to announce conditions of traffic, embarrass the customary exchange of business, and expose traders to stagnation, while they "stick in the tank" of the phrases and expressions of the law, inventing doubts and imagining dangers. As the law is practically applied, it is said to contain many points of advantage to the economical and profitable management of the business of carriers, which they have not been slow to apprehend and take the benefit of. The commission venture to express the hope that with this explanation respecting the mutual functions of carriers and commissioners in carrying the law into effect according to its true intent and meaning there will be no lack of good faith and active co-operation in continuing the normal activity of every kind of industry and traffic throughout the land, under favorable, fair and reasonable terms, conceding frankly to the people all the rights, benefits, advantages and equal privileges which the "act to regulate commerce" was intended to secure.

IT AFFECTS EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Express companies having raised a question as to whether they were subject to the operation of the law, the commission made a ruling that it would hold in the affirmative, but would give a hearing to any company wishing to contest the point. The Canadian Express Company, in response to whose inquiry this ruling was made, has notified the commission that it is carrying out the provisions of the interstate commerce law and forwards a copy of its general tariff from offices in the United States.

THE MAXWELL GRANT.

The Supreme Court Establishes the Title of Grantees to the Land.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The supreme court to-day delivered its opinion in the famous Maxwell land grant case, which was brought before it on appeal from the circuit court of the District of Columbia. The decision of the lower court dismissed a bill brought by the United States against the Maxwell Land Grant Company, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company, and the Atchison & Santa Fe Company. The bill was brought for the purpose of setting aside a patent granting to the parties the Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda tract, described in a very extensive survey conveying 1,714,764 acres in New Mexico and Colorado. The bill assailed the grant mainly upon the ground that the patent was secured under false representations of the defendant. It recognized the validity of the original grant by Mexico, but charged conspiracy and fraud in the survey, by which means the patent was made to cover 205,000 acres more than the original grant comprehended. On the question of fraud in the survey the court says:

While it is absolutely there is charged of actual fraud in the title of defendants, it is not deserving of much consideration. We are compelled to say that we don't see any satisfactory evidence of an attempt to commit fraud, and still less of its consummation. As to the principal officers of the government who were connected with that survey, to-wit: The commissioner of the general land office, and the surveyor general of the territory of New Mexico, there is not the slightest evidence that they were governed by any fraudulent or improper motive in their acts in regard to this survey, or that they displayed any leaning toward the grantees in ascertaining the true boundaries of the grant, nor is there any serious attack upon subordinates of these officers, or any of the persons actually engaged in making the survey, in regard to their honesty of purpose or interest in the result. We take the general doctrine to be that when in a court of equity it is proposed to set aside, to annul or correct a written instrument under seal for fraud or mistake in execution of the instrument itself, the testimony on which this is done must be clear, unequivocal and convincing, and that this cannot be done upon the bare preponderance of evidence which leaves issues in doubt. If the proposition thus laid down in the cases just cited is sound in regard to ordinary contracts of private individuals, how much more should it be observed where an attempt is made to annul grants, patents and other solemn evidences of title emanating from the government of the United States under its official seal. In this class of cases respect is due to the patent and to a presumption that all preceding steps required by law had been observed before its issue. The immense importance and necessity of the stability of the titles dependent upon these official instruments demand that an effort to set them aside, to annul them or to correct mistakes in them should only be successful when the allegations on which this is attempted are clearly stated and fully sustained by proof. It is not admitted that titles by which so much property in this country and so many rights are held, purporting to emanate from the authoritative action of officers of the government, and, as in this case, under seal and signature of the president of the United States, shall be dependent upon the hazard of successful resistance to every whim and caprice of any person who chooses to attack them in a court of justice, but it would be well understood that only that class of evidence which commands respect, and that amount of it which produces conviction, shall make such an attempt successful. In regard to the questions concerning surveys, as to their conformity to the original Mexican grant, and frauds which are asserted to have had some influence in the making of these surveys, so far from their being established on that satisfactory and convincing evidence which we have laid down as required more of opinion than if there was an open question, manifested by the respect due to the official acts of the government upon such a subject, as well as to the sanction of patents issued upon the surveys, and depending upon the bare preponderance of evidence, there is an utter failure to establish mistakes or fraud. For these reasons the decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

The chief justice announced that the court would stop the call of the docket on the 14th of May and would adjourn for the term on the 21st of May next.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck off the Corsican Coast—Great Loss of Life Probable.

LONDON, April 18.—Later dispatches confirm the report that a steamer has been wrecked off Bonifacio, Corsica. The steamer leaves at Bonifacio is the Tasmania. She belongs to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and is of 1,395 tons burden. She was bound from Bombay for Marseilles and stranded on the Monarch rocks, south of Corsica. All the women and children among the passengers have been landed. She carried 180 passengers, of whom seventy-four landed. Two French steamers are assisting the work of rescue. Assistance has gone from Ajaccio and Marseilles.

BLOWN UP AT SEA.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Manufactor, from Wilmington, which arrived here to-day, reports April 16, off Cape Hatteras, picking up a yawl boat containing Capt. Hamilton and four men, being part of the crew of the schooner George S. Merrie, from Baltimore for Charleston, she having been from some unknown cause blown up, and took fire shortly after that morning, killing the first mate, Mr. Banks, and one seaman. These rescued lost everything except what they had on. One of them was badly burned about the face and hands.

ANOTHER WRECK.

LONDON, April 18.—The telegraph cable steamer Valia has foundered off the island of Mycone, in the Grecian archipelago. A portion of the crew were drowned.

SPAIN.

Marshal Bazaine Dangerously Wounded.

MADRID, April 18.—Marshal Bazaine was to-day assaulted by a Frenchman, who attacked him with a pontard, exclaiming: "*Vive Strange and marie.*" The marshal was dangerously wounded about the head. His assailant is believed to be the correspondent of a Paris newspaper.

Go at once to the Great Publishers' Book Sale, next door to Allsky's.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Miner Endeavors to Kill Broker Sol Frankel.

GRAND OPERA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Why Sugar will be Cheap—An Old Resident of Albany Shoots himself—News from All the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A determined attempt to murder Sol Frankel, a member of the defunct stock broking firm of Frankel Bros., of Virginia City, who failed last November for $1,000,000, was made yesterday, on the down train from Virginia City, near Sacramento. Frankel boarded the train at Virginia City, a man about six feet high, evidently a miner; and determined looking, boarded the train at Reno. Frankel was in the sleeper and the man, who proved to be John Quinn, in the smoker. About 6 o'clock Frankel went out on the rear platform to take a look at the scenery, and he had not been long there when he was joined by Quinn. The two had some words, when Frankel returned to his section, followed by Quinn, who sat down alongside of him. They remained in earnest conversation for a short time, when Quinn's voice grew louder, and he demanded from Frankel the payment of $5000 owed to him. Frankel protested that he had no money, when Quinn suddenly drew a pistol, and leveled it at Frankel. At the same moment, A.S. Mann, ticket agent of the Southern Pacific Company, who occupied the adjoining section, sprang for his pistol, which was cocked, and got his thumb under the trigger, thereby preventing Quinn from carrying his intention to kill Frankel into execution. After a short struggle, the pistol was wrested from Quinn and Frankel retired to another car. From the action of Quinn, it was clear he was waiting all night for a chance to shoot Frankel. Quinn claimed that Frankel owed him $5000 on account of Ophir stock, and that his family was destitute, while Frankel was returning to Germany rich. Frankel admitted he owed Quinn $5000, but said he was unable to pay him. Quinn remained at Oakland ferry yesterday, waiting for Frankel, but that individual discreetly remained at Oakland. Quinn says he will make Frankel pay, or he will kill him.

GRAND OPERA.

San Francisco Delighted with the National Opera Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The National Opera Company arrived this afternoon, and their arrival was quite an event, the organization being the largest and most important in its character that ever visited the Pacific coast. The company made its first appearance before a San Francisco audience at the Grand opera house to-night. The audience was one of the largest and most fashionable that ever attended a grand opera representation here. "Faust" was the opera. The *mise en scene*, together with the orchestral renderings, were a revelation to opera goers. Miss Emma Juch, who, as Marguerite, had only been on the stage for a few minutes at the time of this writing, was received with every mark of sympathy and encouragement. Judging from the house to-night, and enthusiasm manifested, there is every reason to believe that the people of this city will evince their appreciation of what in its ensemble promises to be the finest operatic production ever produced here.

Emma Juch as Marguerite met with a cordial reception, and at the end of the first act was called before the curtain several times. William Ludwig, who is one of the finest baritones ever heard here, was accepted as the best Mephisto ever heard on the operatic stage. Jessie Bartlett Davis made a decided success as Siebel. Charles Bassett, the young American tenor, has a voice of beautiful quality and made an excellent impression. Theodore Thomas directed in masterly style. Altogether it was incomparably the finest performance of grand opera ever given here.

CALIFORNIA.

WARNING SUGAR REFINERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—War is in progress between the managers of sugar refineries, the object being to get control of the Pacific coast market. The passage of the interstate bill and the resulting increase of railroad rates has greatly contracted the field for the sale of refined sugar. It is estimated that only 60,000,000 pounds can be profitably refined this year, as against 115,000,000 pounds during the preceding year, and either of the refineries could furnish that supply. Both of the companies have a full crop coming on in the Sandwich Islands, and there is no prospect of a rise in prices, as there is a surplus of beet sugar in France, Belgium and Russia. The first cut was made by the California company about ten days ago. They reduced their quotations about ½ cent per pound. The American refinery met the cut, and added another drop of ¼ cent. The California refinery has made a corresponding reduction, and at present each company is waiting to see what the other will do. The prospect is that prices will go lower, although best granulated sugar is quoted at 5 cents per pound.

"It's just this way," said Aggust Spreckles this morning; "our market has been cut down by the rise in freight rates, and we must have some place to sell our sugar. We will meet any reduction that the American company can make, even if we only get enough to pay for the barrels, and have to give the sugar away." Nothing like the present prices has ever been heard of, before, in San Francisco, or in any other part of the coast. The cut in the market by the younger portion of the trade. How refiners, who used to ask 10 to 15 cents, and even more, for crushed sugar, can now sell at five cents, is a mystery. This is more than one cent lower than the rate in New York. Dry granulated sugar is selling at five cents in barrels against 5 3-4 cents in New York.

THEY COME TO STAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—It is an undisputed fact that never before since the days of the gold fever have so many people in so short a period come to this state to stay as have come during the past six months. The figures of travel of railroad companies, the steamers and cars on our streets, the increased business activity, the rapid settlement of new districts, and the organization of new communities, all testify to this fact. Secretary Street, of the California Immigration Association, who is an acknowledged authority on the subject, says that at a fair estimate 15,000 people have come to California to remain during the period from November 15 last to April 15. It is believed that by November next 40,000 permanent settlers will have been added to the population of this state by immigration, nearly double the number of the year before.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Entries for to-morrow's races: Mile and one-sixteenth, purse $250, all ages—Nelson 116, Rosalind 89, Argo 116, El Dorado 117, Adeline 97, Grover Cleveland 117, Not Idle 97.

Five-eighths mile, purse $200, two-year-old fillies—Carmen, Repartee, Yum Yum, Ceo, Tuolumne, Lass, Golda, Serpolette, Janet N., Snowdrop, Tricks, Orimalia 107.

One-half miles, three-year-olds, one mile and three quarters—Robert, Shasta, C. H. Todd, Modesto, Del Norte, Oro, Not Idle all carry 118 except Del Norte, 123; five pound penalty.

Selling race, one mile, purse $350—Cutthroat 105, Laura Gardner 108, Patti 112, Tom Daly 99, Kearney 81, Planter 106, Nimona 102, Loup Vert 95, Thad Hobson 118, Tom Atchison 113, Sir Thad 118.

THE WHEAT CORNER'S EFFECT ON COAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Coal importers now feeling the effect of the corner in the wheat market. Although freight on coreals to England has been reduced to 2/ shillings, ships in the harbor cannot get cargoes, owing to the high prices for wheat. It was formerly the custom for vessels to take wheat to Europe and return with a load of coal, but as there is no foreign demand for wheat at the existing exorbitant figures, and as vessels cannot afford to go one way without a cargo, no European coal is now coming into this port to speak of. If the present state of affairs continues, dealers believe that the prices of coal will advance as stock on hand decreases, or as handlers in local coal cease to have competition.

LIBEL SUIT.

SAN JOSE, April 18.—C. M. Shortridge, editor of the *Mercury*, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of criminal libel preferred by M. J. Mertens, vice-president of the San Francisco Bridge Company, who asserts that he and others representing the company were libeled in an article in the *Mercury* of April 14, which dealt with the character and reputation of the company. Shortridge was allowed to go on his own recognizance. Preliminary examination was set for April 30.

WHY HE KILLED HER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Referring to the recent murder of Mrs. Billion, at St. John, Colusa county, by Hong Dye, the Chinese servant, the Chico *Enterprise* says: "If you ask any of the Chinamen here why Hong Dye committed the murder, they will tell you because Weaver kicked him and whipped him that day with a blacksnake. Mrs. Billion saw the whipping administered and did not interfere, so she shot her too, to gratify his revenge.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—James C. Patrick, a prominent and well known merchant of this city, died suddenly this morning. He was for many years president of the Merchant's Exchange, and more recently United States secretary. He was a member of the old hardware firm of Richard Patrick & Co., which dissolved and ceased to exist some years ago. Of late he has not been engaged in active business.

FAST TRAIN.

SACRAMENTO, April 18.—The fastest time ever made on the railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco was made this morning by locomotives Nos. 96 and 154, drawing the second section, composed of nineteen cars of baggage of the National Opera Company's train between Dardsville and Suisun. Twenty-seven miles were run in twenty-seven minutes. Billings and Clark were the engineers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The annual election of officers and directors of the Seattle Coal and Transportation Company was held to-day, with the following result: John L. Howard, president; W. W. Baughton, secretary; Oregon Improvement Company, treasurer; Messrs. W. Norris, S. V. Smith and S. G. Murphy, directors.

CARS IN THE RIVER.

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—At 3 o'clock this morning, while a Southern Pacific freight train was crossing a trestle near San Fernando, fourteen cars went down into the river. No one was hurt. The company's loss is $10,000.

THE CORNER AFFECTS MILLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The flouring mills in the state are largely curtailing or entirely ceasing operations. The reason is that the rise in wheat will not permit them to mill at a profit.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Cleared, steamer Oregon, Astoria; sailed, steamer Empire, Nanaimo.

FROM SEATTLE.

Snow in King County—Ex-Senator Warner Miller Coming West.

SEATTLE, April 18.—The passenger steamer Olympian arrived here from San Francisco at 7 o'clock this morning. She left that port on Thursday last at 10 A. M., experiencing heavy weather on the way up the coast. She goes to Tacoma to-night, and leaves here for Alaska on Wednesday.

The case of the territory vs. Geo. H. Miller, for the murder of J. M. Colman, was called this morning, and occupied the attention of the court all day. Since the case was taken up last Saturday and the jury impaneled, there have been thirty-two witnesses examined for the territory.

A fine steam yacht for the Alaska Mining Company, arrived here from Boston, Mass., Saturday evening. She is of about ten tons capacity, and will be used by the company to run between Douglass island and the mainland.

There was quite a heavy fall of snow in the neighborhood of Black river, this county, yesterday afternoon.

Senator Warner Miller of New York, a probable candidate for next governor of the Empire state, is expected here about the 21 of May, and will be the guest of Gov. Squire.

STATE DISPATCHES.

SALEM TROUBLES.

SALEM, April 18.—Kluer & Beck, the brewers arrested Friday for violating the Sunday ordinance, to-day pleaded guilty and were fined by Recorder Shrieker $10 and costs, amounting in all to $25. Witnesses who had been subpoenaed and who did not want to appear probably induced the defendants to take this action, when the general supposition was that it would be made a test case.

James B. Lyons and Miss Woodman, teachers in the deaf and dumb school, have been discharged by the board of directors, upon the instance of Superintendent Knight, for consistency against him to remove him from the superintendency of the school. They made charges that he has been extravagant in buying books, supplies, etc., and were unable to make the charges good. To-day Lyons appeared at the school and started to make trouble, but a policeman was sent for and trouble avoided.

A SICK MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

ALBANY, April 18.—David Kirkpatrick, an old and well-known resident of this city, shot himself in the head with a 41-caliber revolver this afternoon. He was suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and was despondent and at times delirious. He had threatened to kill himself frequently. He bought the revolver at a gun store at 11 o'clock, induced his wife to leave the house in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock while seated in a chair by his bedside shot himself above the right ear. The bullet entered the brain. Medical assistance was summoned, and notwithstanding the fact that the brain was oozing from the wound at this hour he is yet alive. The physicians think he will live till morning.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, April 18.—Perry Merwin and his partner, George Sears, had an altercation yesterday evening at the railroad camp at Bally hill. Merwin shot Sears with a rifle, the ball passing through the body; and also beat him over the head with a rifle. Sears is not expected to live. Merwin was placed under arrest by the sheriff of Siskiyou county.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SHIPPING NEWS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, April 18.—A report has reached this city by the schooner Mountain Chief that the schooner Active, said to be lost, is safe. The Mountain Chief brought 250 seals.

Arrived—Steamer Geo. W. Elder, San Francisco.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

TO BE DRIVEN OFF THE RESERVATION.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* says: "Company E, Eleventh infantry, stationed at Fort Sully, received orders yesterday to proceed at once to the Winnebago and Crow reservation and drive settlers from these lands. The company, under command of Captain Myers, left yesterday evening. Orders are reported to be strict calling for the destruction of property if necessary. The greatest excitement exists, and it would not be surprising to see a miniature Riel rebellion inaugurated on these lands. This territory was thrown open by the Arthur administration in February, 1884, and thousands of settlers from all parts of the United States rushed in and took possession of the claims. Cleveland's revocation of Arthur's proclamation has brought on the present crisis."

ST. PAUL, April 18.—Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of Dakota, this evening told the *Pioneer-Press* concerning the movement of troops from Fort Sully to the Winnebago and Crow Creek agencies, that an agent asked for the military under old orders of a year ago, and that the officer commanding had sent one company. He pronounced the report that settlers would be shot if they did not leave pure bosh. The troops left a week ago, and he had heard nothing from them since.

ESTATE OF WILBUR F. STOREY.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Another step forward in the settlement of the long-pending litigation over the estate of the late Wilbur F. Storey was taken to-day. Judge Knickerbocker in the probate court admitted the will of 1879 to record. By the terms of this will, the widow, Mrs. Eureka C. Storey is granted the bulk of the property, including the *Times* newspaper, but is debarred from again marrying. An appeal was allowed to the circuit court on behalf of Agnes L. Storey, the brother of the dead editor. The general impression is that the will protested to-day is to be taken from court to court, as was the will of 1885, and that fully a year must elapse before a final decision is reached, if it is then.

RAIN AT LAST.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—A copious rain fell here all day yesterday and most of last night, and this forenoon there was a brisk snowstorm. Dispatches from numerous places state that the rainfall was general in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indian territory, Central and Southern Illinois, and in a large part of Texas sufficient water has fallen to not only enable farmers to plow in the drought-stricken regions, but to abundantly nourish growing crops and vegetation.

HEAVY TIMBER LANDSALE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Northern Pacific railroad has consummated a sale of 200,000 acres of timber land in the eastern part of Minnesota, northwest of Duluth. The exact sections have not been located yet, but lawyers will probably notify the company of their selection this week. The names of buyers were not given, and the price paid is conditional on the amount of timber.

SNOW IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—At 7 o'clock this morning it began snowing hard and at 9 about one and one-half inches of snow had fallen. It then turned to a sleet storm and at 10 the snow is covered with a crust of ice. Reports from the interior of the state show that the storm is general.

OLEOMARGARINE DEALERS IN COURT.

NEW YORK, April 18.—About fifty dealers in oleomargarine appeared by attorney in the court of general sessions to-day, and pleaded guilty to violating the law, and were fined from $50 to $100 each.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE FREIGHT THIEVES.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—The first of the railroad robbery cases called this morning was that of J. L. Armstrong, an ex-conductor. The prosecution produced a valise which Armstrong had left in a barbershop and which was found to contain a quantity of stolen property. The prisoner was held over to the grand jury. A large number of prisoners waived examination and were remanded. They asked for a continuance until Wednesday.

THE EAST.

The Wheat Corner Shows Signs of Weakening.

STRIKES AND LABOR NEWS.

Strange Rumors about Grover Cleveland—Washington Colored People are Republicans—Sporting—Crime.

CHICAGO, April 18.—10:30 A. M.—The wheat market began to break this morning under free offerings for May delivery. The starting price for May was lower than $1 cents, with five sales at 83½. The market held steady until 10 o'clock, when free selling began, and a sharp break to 82¾ occurred. Offerings were very large all the way down. The market is still very nervous, May now being quoted at 82¾.

THE EFFECT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The effect of the break in wheat in Chicago was but slightly felt here. The news was received before the opening of the regular morning session of the produce exchange, and a dispatch quoting May at 82¾ was queried. Private dispatches, however, confirmed the quotation, and assigned as a cause the rains in the South and West. Although the break evoked considerable comment, no uneasiness was shown by the public.

Wm. Bresbach, who is credited with being the leader in the bull movement, was seen by an associated press representative, and stated that the Chicago market would not affect the local market, as the condition of things here were evidently not understood in the East. A slight decline might occur, but none of any great extent. He was asked regarding his alleged manipulation of the market for bull interests, and laughingly replied, "What's the use of my denying that a corner is being created here. I am tired racking these denials. Prices, as I have before stated, are based on facts relating to the crops. In a week or ten days I will be able to give you more definite information. Until then I have nothing further to say." He then added, "Some people claim there are 230,000 tons of wheat in this state. I say there are not more 160,000, and 60,000 or 70,000 will be consumed here, which will leave 100,000 tons or less for export. You will find this correct when the time comes."

The session opened very quiet. Buyer 1887 opened $1 06½, being a decline of ¼ from Saturday's close. Buyer the season $1 81¾, a decline of ¾ from Saturday. The session witnessed slight fluctuations from the opening figures, but closed at the same prices, on which it opened for both quotations named.

At the afternoon session of the produce exchange, under light offerings, buyer 1887 wheat declined slightly further, closing at $1 05¾. No transactions occurred in buyer the season.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Stove Moulders at Various Places Object to Non-Union Patterns.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—About 900 stove moulders were ordered out to-day because the patterns of Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis, were offered. The work on these patterns is insignificant, one foundry being asked to make four stove doors in a day, but the principle is the same. The matter was referred to the president of the National Association of Stove Moulders and he ordered the men out. So there is the anomaly of men striking when they have no complaint and when employers have none.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Five hundred moulders quit work in this city this morning, when patterns from St. Louis were given out.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—The stove moulders strike which started in St. Louis has reached this district, and all the moulders in Pittsburg and surrounding towns are idle. The boycotted patterns of the St. Louis firm were received in this city last Saturday. They were distributed among the different firms, and moulders were instructed to commence work on them to-day. This morning the moulders refused to work on the objectionable patterns, and as a result all of the stove foundries in the two cities are shut down. The strike now extends throughout the third district, the eastern boundary being Pittsburg, and includes Cleveland, Cincinnati, Beaver Falls, Rochester, Pa., and Newcastle. In this vicinity 1,500 has been suspended in fifteen foundries and over 2,000 men are idle. A long and bitter struggle is anticipated.

FINAL DECISION FOR THE KNIGHTS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Catholic News* of this city to-day received the following dispatch:

ROME, April 15.

The pope has decided the question of the Knights of Labor in favor of that organization. This decision will stand so long as their present method is pursued in furthering their aims. The document of Cardinal Gibbons has been endorsed. The pope further decides that in Canada, where a condemnation had been issued against the Knights of Labor, members of the order will receive absolution on promise of obedience to future decisions of the Holy See. If the Knights identify themselves with theories now being disseminated by certain agitators, this decision in their favor will be revoked.

RAILROAD STRIKE WON.

EL PASO, TEX., April 19.—The brakeman, switchmen and other employes of the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio railroad all went on a strike, which extended all the way to Del Rio, on account of an order of the railroad company holding back the salaries of men who, through carelessness or disobedience inflict damage on the company's property. As the roads already blocked with freight, and men are not to be had in sufficient numbers to handle it, the order was rescinded and the men went to work.

THEY WANT TO LOOK OUT OF THE WINDOWS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18.—At Menasha all the girls in the carding department of the Menasha woolen mills went on a strike. The proprietors of the mill ordered all the windows facing the street to be painted recently so that the girls employed would tend strictly to business, and not be tempted to watch passers-by. The girls refuse to return unless the paint is removed.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CLEVELAND WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is much discussion here regarding the president's candidacy for a renomination. There are many who assert that Cleveland will seek a renomination, and that plans are already being arranged by him and other trusted friends to bring about such a result. Other friends of the president are positive in their assertion that Cleveland will not seek a renomination, and that he has written a letter to that effect. It is declared that Wm. Dorsheimer, editor of the New York *Sun*, has now in his possession a letter, in which the president says he will not be a candidate; that he was the first man to lead the party to success in many years, and that he recognizes the fact that he has not satisfied many of the leaders of the party, and that he has no desire to be the first man to lead the party to defeat. Your correspondent's informant says that this letter has been in the hands of Dorsheimer for some time, and that the latter has instructions to make it contents of the same known when in his opinion the proper time has come for so doing. The president feels that his administration will satisfy the country, but recognizes the fact that the political leaders in his own party are against him, and it is doubtful whether he could secure the nomination, and that even could he succeed it would be after a bitter fight, which would leave the party in such a divided condition as to render such success almost impossible. Few of the leading democratic papers are supporting him, and he can now only expect to have a voice in naming his successor.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—This was the day selected by the colored citizens of Washington for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The celebration in the evening partook of a political character. W. C. Chase submitted resolutions from the committee, and on which no action was asked, declaring that all classes of citizens could be protected except the negroes. Sympathy could be expressed for Ireland, but armed negroes could be shot in the South with impunity. The resolutions referred to the Sherman idea and urged that the negro race should not divide its votes to its own detriment. They contained the following in regard to President Cleveland:

"While we recognize in Mr. Cleveland certain republican principles and a seeming just man, he has not gone far enough to place the negro that the negro democrats, if there are any, shall succeed negro republicans, nor has the party which he represents assured us that it wants the negro vote."

WHY CLEVELAND STAYED AWAY FROM THE CHRISTENING.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A special from Washington says: There is a good deal of talk in cabinet society about the president snubbing Secretary and Mrs. Whitney at the christening of their baby daughter Dorothy on Monday last. The conspicuous absence of both himself and Mrs. Cleveland from the church and afternoon tea could not lead to another conclusion than that it was a studied snub. Seats were set apart for them, and it is no secret that the Whitneys were very much chagrined at their absence. But while the grand event was taking place almost within a stone's throw of the White house, the president stood at the back window all day with his hands in his breeches pockets, and a cheroot in his mouth, looking out on Easter egg-rolling. That was the scene that pleased him better. It is well understood that the display and absurd aping of royalty such as has never been known in America before, kept the president away, but it did not assuage the chagrin of the parents and there is society talk about it.

MOURNFUL, IF TRUE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is surmised that the president and chief mugwump Curtis have had a falling out. It is supposed that Curtis has deserted the president and the cause of civil service, both at once, and that he has been influenced in that direction by the friends of some other possible candidate. Curtis has been turned down completely by the president's followers here, and it is predicted that hereafter he will have no more influence with the administration than any other plain citizen, if he has as much.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president today appointed Wm. J. Allen to be U. S. district judge for the southern district of Illinois: Col. Wesley Merritt to be brigadier-general vice Brigadier-General Orlando B. Wilcox, retired.

The following board of visitors has been appointed to meet at West Point June 1 next, by the president: John W. Palmer of Illinois, Hon. Robert H. Anderson of Georgia, George W. Richards of Philadelphia, Hon. W. Courtenay of South Carolina, Rev. John W. Brown of New York, Charles J. N. Gwinn of Maryland, and Dr. Wm. Everett of Massachusetts; by the president of the senate, Senators Dolph of Oregon and Cockrell of Missouri; by the speaker of the house, Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Anderson and Butterworth of Ohio.

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Commissioner Colman has appointed T. T. Andrews, of Texas, as special agent of the bureau of animal industry to look for infectious diseases. He takes the place of Agent Cunningham, recently deceased.

SPORTING NOTES.

KILRAIN WILLING TO MEET SULLIVAN.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Jack Kilrain, the pugilist, came to the office of the *Sun* and made this statement: "I feel constrained to say something in answer to the published letters of Jack Sheedy, in which he refers to me as a coward and blowhard, and says he told me he had $5,000 to bet that Pat Killen, of Duluth, Minn., could whip me. I am willing to let my past record answer the first two statements. In regard to the third I wish to state that it is a lie. If Sheedy says I have been hounding Sullivan ever since he broke his arm, and that I intended challenging him because I feel Sullivan will be unable to accept on account of his injury. But the truth is I have never challenged Sullivan, and I have always barred him when issuing a general challenge, but several of my friends are willing to back me against the big fellow for $2,000, and if Sullivan is willing to fight me to a finish for this amount there will be no difficulty about arranging a match."

ITALY.

MORE DEBT, MORE GUNS.

ROME, April 18.—The Italian parliament was opened to-day. Prime Minister Depretis, addressing the body, said Italy would follow a policy in conformity with her mission to maintain peace. As every government was increasing its armaments, however, the cabinet would ask the chambers for credits with which to strengthen the kingdom's defences. With reference to African affairs, the premier declared the government was resolved to avenge the massacre of Italian troops at Dogali. They would not, however, allow themselves to be carried away by events, but would act with deliberation and at the proper moment. The chamber of deputies refused to accept the proffered resignation of Biancheri, president of the chamber.

GERMANY.

SOCIALISTS SENT TO PRISON.

BERLIN, April 18.—The trial of twenty-four socialists charged with being members of the illegal secret societies has just been concluded at Posen. Nine were convicted and sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment.

POLITICAL WORKER SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Patrick J. Egan, deputy recorder of voters, convicted of committing election frauds by falsely registering the names of voters last November, was sentenced in the U. S. court to-day to serve two years in the penitentiary at Landon.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Fall grain promises a large yield says the *Spokane Record*.

The cars will be be running into Palouse City within sixty days.

There are enrolled in the public schools of Spokane Falls 413 pupils.

Palouse City will ship her own grain this season, says the *Boomerang*.

Scarlet fever prevails in Kittitas county. There were two deaths Wednesday.

The first of the iron for the new bridge across the Columbia at Pasco, arrived Tuesday.

Boomerang: Our farmers are jubilant over the good prospects before them. There is now every prospect of an abundant harvest this season.

The hospital to be built by the sisters of charity of Olympia, this summer, will be a fine building, and will cost in the neighborhood of $12,000.

Chehalis *Valette*: The tide of immigration continues in a steady flow into the valley, but the weather has been too stormy for much land business.

Walla Walla *Journal*: W. S. Gilliam reports a much better prospect for peach crop than appeared six weeks ago. His apricots were all frozen out.

It is said that the location of the Colville smelter has been decided upon and that it will be about one mile from Garrison Flat, the old town site of Colville.

Yakima *Signal*: Work on the Northern Pacific Columbia river bridge will be in full activity immediately after high water, which is between May 20 to June 1.

The new hospital at Fort Walla Walla is a credit to the government. The rooms are spacious and well lighted and especially designed with a view to convenience and comfort.

The Kittitas Hydraulic Company, owning vast placer mines in Horse canyon, has been reorganized, and enough money paid in to settle every indebtedness and provide for the working of the claims.

An effort is being made to organize a militia company in North Yakima. Adjutant-general O'Brien is urging the move and says he will furnish equipments either for a foot or cavalry company.

Thursday Edward, son of J. H. Paul, living on Dry creek near Walla Walla, was kicked in the right breast by a horse which he was cleaning, and was so badly injured that he has been laid up since then.

Walla Walla paper: There is little prospect of an early interchange of freight between Port Walla Walla and Lewis Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, no funds being available for the assistance of such a transfer.

Spokane paper: Nelson Bennett left for the front on the Palouse branch Thursday. He has the contract for constructing the sixty-five-mile extension of that road, and has a large force of men at the terminus ready to start in.

According to the *Signal*, work is so plentiful at North Yakima that it is almost an impossibility to procure laborers. Marshal McCafferty, after vainly trying to secure a white man, was obliged to put a couple of Chinamen on city work.

G. W. Miller was over from his Snake river farm this week, says a Dayton paper. He says that, contrary to expectations, there will be half a crop of early peaches and a full crop of the later varieties, unless a heavy frost should yet come.

A party will soon go from Pasco to White Bluffs, on the Columbia river, to more closely investigate the many and various colored clays, which there abound in unlimited quantities, and which are adapted for fine pottery manufacture.

Yakima paper of April 16: The track on this side of the mountain has reached the summit, and there is a lively possibility of through connection being made by rail by the end of this month. There is now a gap of only three and a half miles.

Palouse City paper: We have made diligent inquiry of settlers on the river, and they inform us that there are thousands of acres of valuable timber land on the south side of the Palouse river yet vacant between Rock creek and the head of Hatter creek.

The W. C. T. U. organization of Spokane at its annual meeting Thursday, elected as officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. Wm. Griffin, president; Miss H. M. Peet, recording secretary; Mrs. J. T. McCarther, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. N. E. Peterson, treasurer.

Walla Walla *Union*: Fruit raisers admit that they were more scared than hurt by the February freezes and that there will be an abundance of peaches, cherries, plums, apples and small fruits. The interstate law will interfere with the trade with the Coeur d'Alene mines, but can not affect the trade with all of Washington between the Idaho line and the Cascade mountains. If the railroad companies will give reasonable rates and facilities Walla Walla fruit growers will have a profitable season and the residents of Wallula, Pasco, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Martin, Roslyn, Ritzville, Sprague, Cheney, Spokane Falls, Colfax, Farmington, Pullman and intermediate places plenty of fine fruit.

On the west side of the mountains the track has crossed Deer creek bridge, which is one-third of a mile west of the seventy-five-mile post from Tacoma, and reached a point 2,000 feet east of Deer creek Friday night. This reduces the gap between the ends of the track to just six miles.

Says the Colfax *Commoner*: The central organization of the Farmers' Protective association meets with the Farmers' alliance of Idaho, at Pitt school house, on Four mile, May 23. A strong effort is being made to form a union of these two strong organizations, and there is every prospect of success.

Columbia *Chronicle*: William Denney, convicted at the September term of district court for this county of the crime of shooting one Oliver Pollard, and fined in the sum of $400 and costs, aggregating $650, has been pardoned by Gov

MINING NEWS.

Items of Interest from Various Quarters

FINE CREEK.

Baker *Democrat*: The Whitman of this week, at a depth of 240 feet shows up a fine body of ledge of high grade ore, and the Whitman is said out by the company insures the working of at least 100 men for the entire year. Half of the force are at work excavating the tunnel right into the mountain from the creek. The feet wide by 300 feet deep, with cross-cuts. The expense of building tools and machinery, purchase price of machinery and development, about $40,000. The lumber for the mill will begin to come in immediately. A. Wells being the contractor for the building. The chinery will amount to 225 tons, which will hauled on wheels from Baker City. The house is nearing completion and will be one of the most substantial buildings in the city. The dimensions of this building is 30x40 feet, built of hewn logs. Prof. Luce, the superintendent, deserves great credit for the substantial manner in which these buildings are constructed.

COEUR D'ALENE.

About 150 people were added to the population of Wardner in a single week this month.

A large force of men are repairing the Mission-Wardner railroad line.

A preliminary survey of a cable car railway from the narrow gauge railroad to the crest of trator at the Bunker Hill-Sullivan mines, Wardner, has been made.

SOUTHERN IDAHO.

Among the claims that are giving cause for the boom in Smoky district is the Independence, which is thus described by the Ketchum *Keystone*: The mine was located in May, 1884, by A. H. Dollarhide, his son, R. C. Dollarhide, Henry Scott and Richard Purcell. The latter had several claims in the district near them, the Covert, giving promise of success, turns, the work of the owners was concentrated upon this property during that year, little attention being paid to their other claims. During the succeeding year, until the fall of 1885, a little work was done on the Independence mine, but nothing of a substantial nature. During 1885 operations were more extensive and ore was struck, the season's work resulting in an output of fifty tons of ore, which was sent to the smelter by pack trains. It was on April 1886, that work was really started in the mine in good earnest, and continued uninterruptedly all summer. At times the outlook was far from encouraging, but Mr. Dollarhide and his son, undeterred, prosecuted the work of development, and as a result secured about 100 tons of first-class ore, showing that the successful working of the mine would require additional capital, a half interest was sold in the fall of 1885, sold to Joseph Pinkham and Al Griffith, and these gentlemen, with Mr. Dollarhide and son, are now the owners of the valuable property, which is known as the Dollarhide Mining Company. The company has now three tunnels run, the upper one being the result of last season's work, where a vein of ore was found carrying silver and lead in quantities that will well repay its working. The middle tunnel was started nineteen feet further down the hill, the distance being nearly perpendicular, and connection made with the upper workings by a chute run through a vein of ore varying in thickness from six inches to over two feet, with an average value of 100 ounces of silver to the ton and 70 per cent. lead. The lower tunnel was run 115 feet across the country rock before the vein was struck, which ledge shows at this level far better than above proving the theory that the deeper the workings are extended the richer the ore becomes. In driving this tunnel it was not anticipated that any ore would be found until it was in a sufficient distance to reach a point under the ore chimney in the middle tunnel, but a counter vein was struck and followed for over 10 feet, all in good ore, carrying considerable native silver, showing a width from ten inches to over two feet. Work is now being driven on the middle tunnel, and the ore body increases in size and richness as it progresses.

The plans of the company for the present season have not been definitely decided upon as yet, but are so far matured as to include the erection of a concentrator of the most improved pattern and the erection of the necessary buildings to prosecute work upon an extensive scale. The progress made in the Dollarhide mine will be closely watched, and it will undoubtedly take place in the Smoky boom of 1887.

CUSTER MINING NEWS.

Ketchum Keystone.

The Custer mill is working full blast on ores from the Lucky Boy and Annie mines. The company has a lease on these mines until June and plenty of ore in sight. Thirty men find employment at the mill. The ore is hauled to the Custer tramway, a distance of nearly a mile. Thirty-five men are working at the mines at $3 50 a day. Twenty-five woodchoppers are at work in the timber getting out wood for the mill. Owing to the long run fuel gave out the choppers get from $2 to $2 50 per cord.

Twelve men are at work at Stanley Basin. The Buckskin Company will commence active operations as speedily as possible.

At the Loon creek diggings fifteen Chinamen are wintering, waiting for the snow to go in order to resume work.

A rich strike is reported in the Charles Dickens mine. The water has been all pumped out, and with the little work already done a four-foot body of ore struck, assaying well up into the hundreds in silver and a fair proportion of gold. Work in other parts of the mine has also proven satisfactory. Superintendent Wm. McQueen has fifteen men employed at present.

Wm. Dougherty, employed in the Dickens mine, while ascending the ladder in the mine, fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of thirty feet, breaking his left leg. The accident was caused by the giving way of a broken round on the ladder. Dougherty was sent to Challis for medical care.

THE NORTH STAR MINE.

In East Fork, will be a good ore producer during the season. The work done on this mine during the past few months has been of an extensive character, not the least being the erection of new hoisting works and the receipt of new and heavy machinery necessary for the successful working of the mine. The consolidator is to be put to work immediately, and ore hauling to the smelter commenced. The ore in sight throughout the various workings shows an immense supply, while the advancement of the work daily adds to the extent. The shaft is to be sunk 100 feet deeper during the season, which will make the workings as deep, if not deeper, than any on Wood river. The Silver Star mine of Smoky, also owned by the same company, will furnish a full quota of ore next summer, while other mines of the same district will swell the amount to an extent that will tax the full capacity of the works have a reduction, and more than likely necessitate the building of additional roasters. The prospects of the district question. The interstate commerce law will possibly be a barrier to the exportation of ore to Omaha, or reduction will be still nearer, but it does not seem probable that rates of freight will prove so. A fair and liberal policy pursued in the purchase and treatment of ores here by several works, in the hands of the Philadelphia company, will bring to it a supply of ore able to keep all the furnaces at work during the entire season, and leave a surplus on hand for next winter's work.

THE MAMMOTH MINE.

The Mammoth mine, at Vienna, is again coming to the front. On the 1st of next month it will be seven years that work has been carried on unceasingly in this mine, not suspending an hour, and never during that time worked by less than a man. At present twenty men are at work, and Superintendent Johnson will add the number right along. During the winter a great amount of work was done developing the mine, but it was work of an encouraging character, as the more work done a greater quantity of ore was disclosed to view. But little ore has been taken out of the mine, only that necessary to be taken out of the mine, only that necessary to be taken out of the mine, only that necessary to be

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND TUESDAY APRIL 19 1887.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

There is deep lamentation through *Harper's Weekly* over the assumed fact that the democratic party is not so good as President Cleveland The "journal of civilization" finds in Mr Cleveland the embodiment and fulfillment of all the country should desire in a public man, and it is gruesome because the democratic party does not rise to the eminence on which he stands. It notes the opposition to him in his own party, which it finds is taking a direction against his re-nomination, and ye it says "the party will be compelled to re-nominate him or abandon hope of success" But, "the party machine is the most important agent in determining the nomination, and the machine is not friendly to the president" Further, the fact is deplored that "hostility to him in his own party is such that even if he were re-nominated his democratic opponents would see him defeated with the same equanimity with which the Blaine republicans witnessed the defeat of Davenport in New York, and in that case they would be quite as capable of making sure of it."

The New York *World* undertakes to tell the cause of the dissatisfaction of the democratic party with the administration. In so doing it shows that the very qualities which attach to the president the select and exclusive people for whom *Harper's Weekly* speaks have alienated the democratic masses from him. "The disappointed voters," it says, "deeply feel that there is injustice to them in the existing political and social order which neither of the old parties has sought to remedy. They are especially disappointed that the democratic party, to which the most of them clung through long years of proscription and contumely, in the belief that it was the party of the common people and would champion their cause against the money kings, the franchise-stealers, the land-grabbers, the grasping corporations, the vote-buyers and political ringsters, has done so little to justify their fidelity. They see matters going on very much as before, in spite of the change." Again "The democratic party does not represent today, in power, as much of a characteristic, distinctive, aggressive principle and issue as it did before. Then it cried aloud against unnecessary and unjust taxation, against bossism, rascals, rings, corruption, corporation influence and the tyranny of monopolies and corporate capital. And now?" The *World* goes on to say, "The taxes are not reduced Corruption is still unpunished. A plutocracy has strengthened itself in the senate, and honest poverty stands no better chance than before to assert itself in politics or in government." The conclusion is that "the president and his party must seize upon one or more of the living issues that await settlement, and force it to the front if they wish to succeed. There would be no desertions if there were a strong cause, a flag, and a leader to appeal to the hearts and to the interests of the voters" And it is plainly declared that the president's chances for renomination and his party's chances for success depend upon the speedy adoption of a right, affirmative and aggressive policy"

Now nothing can be plainer than the fact that the policy which would please these dissatisfied democratic masses would never please the blue blood remnant for whom *Harper's Weekly* speaks. Just let the administration become the party of the *World's* "common people," and see how quickly the "best people," or the mugwumps, would drop it. On the contrary, as long as it continues to please or receive the praise of these supercilestial gentlemen, the substratum voters of the party and its energetic workers will sulk and feel themselves strangers in their father's house.

FOREIGN LAND GRABBERS.

The so-called alien landlord act passed at the last session of congress has been a stab under the fifth rib to the fellows who went across the water to sell vast tracts of land in our western territories to foreign land syndicates in England and Holland. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that this action of congress has excited so much anxiety in England concerning existing investments in American lands, that the largest company of negotiating land agents in Europe have resolved that they will deal no longer in our territorial land securities, and that British capital will henceforth seek investment in South Africa and other colonial dependencies of Great Britain. The anxiety of English investors is not without foundation, for the searching investigation of the general land office has already unearthed many cases of land frauds that promise to unsettle the "titles" of more than one vast estate that were secured by a conspiracy conceived in the spirit of theft and born through fraudulent entry. Ex-Senator Dorsey has had already to remove fifty miles of fence that bounded a tract he had squatted upon without any title The great Maxwell grant is in the courts and the so-called "redwood" steal of the Scotch syndicate in California is in danger, because its title rests upon a fraud, whose plotters and executors have been prosecuted by the government. The New York *Times* says "These alien capitalists would not have gained possession of their enormous ranges if the existing land laws had been vigorously enforced and if the executive branch of the government had been enabled to prevent a fraudulent use of those laws and to punish land thieves Fifty times as much public land as has been acquired by aliens has been taken fraudulently by citizens Moreover, the very land held by aliens was in most cases taken fraudulently by citizens and then transferred to those who now hold it. Such has been the practice not only in the grazing regions but also in the timber country Foreign capitalists can buy railroad land lying in alternate sections, but continuous tracts of 100,000 or 1 000 000 acres cannot, as a rule, be obtained either by aliens or citizens except by bold fraud in which citizens are the offenders"

H. W. Stock

"What queer things Ingersoll says! For example 'There never was a man of genius who didn't have a wonderful mother' Yes, that's so, but you know Lincoln had qualities akin to genius, but who was Nancy Hanks?"

This comment is by the Washington *Post*. Ingersoll's words can be fairly understood to mean that a decidedly superior man has a superior mother, that is not a mother who may not be illiterate, without polish and all that, but a mother who stands for a sound mind in a sound body, and Nancy Hanks was such a woman It is only an oratorical way of saying that while a superior man may have a dull, feeble and cheap father he seldom, if ever, has a dull, feeble and cheap mother The mother has more to do with the question whether the child is of feeble, commonplace type of body and mind than the father, and we think a careful examination of history would explain the fact that superior men sometimes have inferior commonplace children because superior men not seldom marry without much thought early in life and seek a housekeeper rather than a companion or marry for ambition rather than affection

The mother of Cesar was a superior woman the mother of Napoleon was a woman of remarkable mental and physical superiority. The only son of stupid James Second of England that had any brains was his natural son, the Duke of Berwick, whose mother was the sister of Marlborough Henry the Sixth, of England, was a feeble father, but his son by his brilliant queen, Margaret, is pictured by Shakespeare as a boy of gallantry and spirit, worthy to be the grandson of the hero of Agincourt.

The testimony of history is that while superior men have not seldom had comparatively obscure sons, and while superior men have not seldom had commonplace or even feeble fathers, seldom has a superior man had a mother who was not a good specimen of full womanhood, sound and energetic of mind and body, whether rich or poor, educated or illiterate. That is really all that Ingersoll can be fairly interpreted to mean, and to this extent we think the vital statistics concerning superior men sustain him. In the cases of Marshal Saxe, Washington, John Quincy Adams, Hamilton, George Canning, Wendell Phillips William Lloyd Garrison, George Eliot, Bulwer and DeQuincy, the mother was the superior parent, and with careful research many other instances could be added in support of Ingersoll's idea that the mothers of superior men are like the mother of the Gracchi, not commonplace women in mind or body.

A MIRROR FOR MUGWUMPS

In the April number of the *North American Review* "Arthur Richmond," understood to be William Henry Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York *World*, attempts the performance of holding up a mirror to James Russell Lowell, a typical mugwump, and he does it deftly. The real purpose is not so much to furnish Lowell with a picture of himself as to give President Cleveland, the mugwumps' demigod, a characterization. As a means of laying out the ground for this, Lowell, a representative of those who, while professing devotion to "reform," find their ideal of it in the present administration, is furnished with a sketch of himself, done with many vigorous strokes. A piece of work executed more sharply has not appeared in many a day

The first part of the arraignment shows from Lowell's own writings that when the contention about slavery was upon the country Lowell's remedy was separation from the South. The national idea was not within his scope, he was too narrow for the scheme of a national Union with slavery everywhere abolished within its boundaries. Then his vacillation after the war was quite as noticeable. He was quite too good a man for, any human purpose. Professing to be a republican, he was nothing whatever In 1876 he was chosen by the republican party as a presidential elector, not to select a man on his own judgment, but to cast a vote for the candidate named by the republican convention Here follows a statement of much interest, of which the public hitherto has had no knowledge. "Before the electoral college assembled," says the wielder of this vitriolic pen, "the air was sharp with suspicion that you meant to prove false to those who had trusted in you, by voting for their opponents. On one vote hung the fate of the election, that casting vote you held. One hundred and eighty-four men, besides you, held a casting vote, but your fidelity alone was questioned." The interesting statement is added that it was Mr Evarts who prevented the consummation of this most dishonorable intention Mr. Evarts became secretary of state, and Lowell was appointed minister to England. Having accepted office at the hands of the president whose election he had been hardly restrained from opposing, he exhibited no uneasiness, no conscientious scruples, concerning the men or measures of republicanism, but kept his office cheerfully. Through all the stress of the election which decided the succession, he held his peace. Through another four years he rested tranquil in office, indifferent to all the questions of policy about which he is now concerned. In the next election he gave no sign. But when the election was over and the republican party was defeated, "when he had nothing to lose," then he publicly regretted that he had not been privileged to cast a vote against the republican party and for the party which had overthrown it. "No loyalty to comrades with whom you had long and unwillingly served, no stanchness to principles which you had warmly and publicly advocated, no quick instinct of self-respect, of the reticence due to your own dignity, no chivalric impulse of fidelity in defeat forbade you instantly to transfer your sympathy from the vanquished to the victors."

No man in many years has received such a skinning as this Lowell was one of those pure spirits who had been agonizing for "reform"—, and now follows this characterization of the man whom Lowell and his fellow mugwumps have accepted as their ideal

You thought it a wise and lofty thing an intellectual and moral victory, to put at the head of this great country this most noble and advancing nation, a man who had never uttered a word for his country, nor ever lifted a hand in her defense higher than the bannerman's rope. You hastened to transfer your allegiance to a man of brutal manners, of stolid instincts, of vulgar associations a man who was a stranger to polite society, unacquainted with public men, ignorant of human nature, ignorant of politics as of letters—a man whose elevation to the presidency of Harvard would have an avid and discussed every alumnus in the country, would have offended and alienated every professor and tutor in the university, a man whom a brilliant member of his own political party declares to be "a wooden image, of dull self sufficiency and cold stolidity, as incapable of receiving impressions as of returning warmth, sensible of crit cism only to the point of resenting it."

With merciless irony Lowell's ideal, as presented in his Harvard address, is compared or contrasted with the president who sat by him on the platform, and to whom he applied (or misapplied) words of high significance from Horace and Seneca, making them fulsome by the application, and he deplored the fact that the tendency of a republic was to be content with its second-best men, but in this case a republic had redeemed itself from the fault! We give another extract

"The measure of a nation's true success," you have averred, is 'its contribution to the thought, the moral energy the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope and consolation of mankind, let our candidates flatter us as they may' Did your candidate ever flatter us that way? Did you glow with the consciousness that in maintaining him for the presidency you had been maintaining the highest ideal of life and its purpose that you were enlisting the better mind of the country in the government of it and were so commending Harvard to the nobler aspirations of the land? When the president of your choice, your hero of the rare combination of eminent qualities and of the culture of high social commingling, your first best and last best product of democracy, the fine flower of your inextinguishable passion against the common and the vulgar your measure of the nation's spiritual moral and intellectual contribution to mankind—when he lifted himself on your pedestal before the assembled learning and wisdom and grace of Harvard gathered from the old world and the new and showed himself sensible of criticism to the point of resenting it then and there was your inevitable passion" gratified" Did he evince the mental resource which needs no college lore the refinement which is deeper than trifling the good taste which is the conscience of the mind Here even you had the grace to fail or

Justice fumes if seldom wields a more terrible lash THE REPORTS concern with an article so important which is clearly not a remarkable [illegible] the reader's judgment [illegible] how far it is just [illegible] proposed, Mr Hurlbert is the writer [illegible] may be taken as a feature of the [illegible] protest against Mr Cleveland

LAND FRAUDS IN OTHER STATES

The authorities of the United States are pushing prosecutions against perpetrators of land frauds in other states as well as in Oregon. The federal grand jury in San Francisco have found a number of indictments against persons concerned in fraudulent surveys of public lands This statement is made

The act of 1862 authorized surveys to be made at the expense of settlers who were required to deposit money to meet the cost of the same, the amounts deposited to be credited afterward to the settlers in part payment for their lands In 1870 deposit certificates were made negotiable and receivable for any public lands that were subject to entry This change the reports say, "opened the public lands to new and indefinite schemes of spoliation" In seventeen years the survey deposits had amounted to only $358,625, but in the five years following 1870 they reached $5 813 328. Combinations were made whose business was to supply money for the deposits, to control and manipulate surveys, and to acquire fraudulently the lands in question.

According to the government reports, in twenty-four townships in Colorado no evidence was found that any surveys had been made, although surveys had been paid for No work was done under the contract for surveying the Ute Indian lands but fictitious field notes were furnished In his report for 1885 the U S Commissioner of public lands said "Nearly the whole of the territory of Wyoming and large portions of Montana have been surveyed under the deposit system and the lands on the streams fraudulently taken up under the desert land act, to the exclusion of future settlers desiring homes in those territories."

Among the indictments found at San Francisco are three against the surveyor-general of California.

REASON NOT THE NEED.

Of what use is a yacht anyhow except for pleasure purposes? When we propound these questions to ourselves we are brought face to face with the fact that this generation is wasting a great deal of energy for no practical purpose. If the time and the money and the energy which are wasted in boat racing and ball playing and all the number less forms of amusement were devoted to practical uses what a grand and progressive civilization this age would have Science and the useful arts are struggling in the vain endeavor to progress while the appliances which we possess and could be utilized in their development are wasted on things of no substantial utility to ourselves or to those who are to come after us When we see such universal waste of means and energy we are almost forced to the conclusion that civilization is retrograding—*St. Paul Globe*

This is all true in a certain sense, and yet the indulgence of amusement is quite as ineradicable a part of human nature as hunger, love, or the mirth of the laughter loving Venus Many men stand for many minds Science and the useful arts do languish sometimes, but not often, where science is married to the useful arts, for the amusement loving American is generally a keen, money-loving, money getting American, quite ready to hand his pocketbook over to science when she tells him that by her marriage to any one of the useful arts she can double the blades of grass and thus make one dollar two A purely utilitarian civilization is not a very high form of social development, and a civilization that was so austere as to divert all the human energy that now expires in amusement into the study and enforcement of the Gradgrind philosophy of life, would probably not create a very healthy or humane state Boat racing, ball-playing and yachting are not the sort of thing that able men of serious life-purpose and power give much time or thought to, but the great mass of the world is not able or serious or instinct with extraordinary power, and it is impossible to expect the mediocrity that is always the vast majority to be content to live and act according to the aspirations and high ideals of the small minority of men who think it absolutely immoral not to improve each shining hour, who consider that day lost whose low, declining sun sees no great or good thing done, or at least begun.

But what is food for the gods is not food for those who are in no danger, even if they had aspirations of ever earning a place among those who give no day to play that offers any opportunity for work. It is possible the world would be a great deal better place to dwell in if nobody had any passion for amusements that absorb time and cost money, and yet we do not feel entirely sure about it. If we grant what we cannot well deny, that man is likely, for centuries to come, whether he be rich or poor, pious or profane, old or young, cultured or illiterate, to take a kind of gipsy joy in outdoor life and recreation, then boat racing, ball playing, yachting and other forms of outdoor amusement are better than the extravagance that expires in public balls, banquets, billiard tournaments and kindred indoor dissipation. Utopia asks why spend money in yachting? Why not give it to science and the useful arts, to the church, to the Indian and other indomitable pagans, to public libraries and schools, to hospitals, insane asylums, inebriate homes, etc.? Why not pour it into the veins of languishing industry and make it start to its feet with "Forward" on its lips? The answer is that humanity, even when it is neither weak nor wicked, nor meanly selfish, nor silly, was not originally "built that way." The love of amusement is a primitive element of human nature, like hunger, love and fear. So long as men laugh, and love, and weep, and fight, just so long they will play Utopia might as well ask every woman why she ever wears anything but a clean calico dress, why she buys diamonds for her hair or feathers for her hat, why she ever dines on anything but pork and potatoes, codfish and cream, garnished by a glass of cold water and a bit of stale bread, as to ask the world why it lets science and the useful arts languish while outdoor amusements extravagantly flourish Science and the useful arts are not all of life, else we might all imitate the utilitarian Puritan who, hugging the bible to his bosom, would burn Shakespeare as a superfluous book either as preparation for this world or the next

The true aim should be not to treat the human passion for recreation with contempt, but to guide it, purify it as far as possible of accidents and coincidents that it is possible by education to finally eliminate. A civilization that will not drink wine, eat good dinners, sail yachts, race horses, play cards, hunt and fish for pure amusement is as inconceivable as a civilization where no man or woman from sixteen to three score and ten ever laughed or cried on the unanswerable plea that it did not pay in a material sense to either laugh or cry but a civilization is conceivable where horse races will not be "sold," where turf gambling will be less common, where faro banks will be few and far between, where wanton selfish, thriftless extravagance will be greatly abated. Many men, many minds, said we. Yes, Vanderbilt was "horsey" in his tastes because he was a magnificent animal himself Jay Gould, a worse man, but of less animal force mingled with his intellectual acuteness, cares nothing for horses or wine, he loves flowers and puts thousands of dollars into a conservatory, he likes the sea and puts thousands into a yacht. Other men like books and pictures and all works of art whose purchase and possession are recreation to them The high and the low, the good and the bad, the wise and the foolish, the illiterate and the cultured, the rich and the poor, all have a common drift to some form of recreation, to something that does not stand to them for mere gold or precious stones, for pure and simple utility This universal relish of human nature for recreation of some sort is like any other original, universal passion of us all It cannot be clubbed or argued out of existence, or else the theocracy of colonial New England would be the ideal of a perfect social state, for under the Puritan it was reduced down simply to ceaseless work without a thought of recreation, except when the dismal worker was worshiping God or making life a hell to him who was not content with the Puritan's performance in this world or his promise of heaven in the next The Puritan theocracy undertook to extirpate all amusement, but they found out that the love of amusement, the excess of animal health, needs to be diverted into decent channels of escape or it will work off its superfluous energy through ways that are darker and more dangerous We can guide, regulate, reform the reckless and corrupt expression of the universal passion for some sort of recreation, but we cannot stamp it out any more than we can persuade the world by unanswerable logic that there is no money in tears, sighs or laughter, in Shakespeare or the merry song of the bobolink.

To illustrate, take the order of flowers known as orchids They are widely distributed to nearly every part of the world, and are almost always remarkable for the fragrance and brilliancy of the flowers, for those qualities that specially please the eye, they excel in beauty and delicacy and are cultivated for ornament, but few of them possess either active or useful properties Not only they do not toil or spin, but they furnish the world with no medicine or food, they only gladden and recreate the soul, which apprehends their beauty through the senses of sight and smell, even as the skylark, which is worthless to the pothunter, fills your raptured ears with his song. Well, if the great Creator made orchids for the recreation of man, he created the thirst for floral beauty that blossomed in Gould's great conservatory which is his recreation, and he created the barren sea whose only trees are the masts of the ships of commerce and the yachts of pleasure that rock in its calm or are the winged couriers of its stormy mood To reason with the need of recreation, in order to regulate and reform its expression, is desirable and practicable, but to reason the need out of existence is as utopian as to reason the whole world down to lentils, pulse and spring water while the grape is one of the necklace vines of nature, while the chinook salmon swims in the Columbia, while venison and game-birds can be bought in our markets

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The following, which is floating round through the newspapers, is attributed to Horace Greeley. Whether he wrote it or not, it certainly is written with force and point; and if it had been written expressly for Portland at this time it could not fit the situation here more exactly. It ought to be placarded all over Portland and pasted in every man's hat. It is entitled "How to Kill a Town," and it presents all the symptoms as one witnessed and still prevalent here. Read

Put no capital in manufactures and if strangers come among you looking out for investments to establish business, drive them away by prohibitive rates for real estate squeeze the utmost possible rents out of the business classes no odds if it takes all the avails of their capital invested, especially if you hold them as lessees discourage outsiders from going into business that might compete with yourself or friends as near as possible restrict your business to loaning money and collecting of rents loan only on improved property at such per cent as to bankrupt the borrower and get hold of his mortgaged property by foreclosure, absorb as far as possible all the income of your industrial tenants for rent. Pursue this policy for a few years and your city will be ready for the placard *Cotha go delenda est*

WORKING WOMEN

The lively interest awakened among our philanthropic citizens in the welfare of working women stands for the spirit of sensible help to persons who are willing to work and do right rather than to be idle and go wrong There are in the U S 2,647 157 women who earn their own living Of this number 2 242,232 are agricultural laborers, mill operatives, seamstresses, domestic servants, and teachers In all these industries the supply of women is easily ten times the demand The laborers are about 800,000 represented chiefly, by negro women at the South, although a considerable number of white women work in the fields in Tennessee and Kentucky, and some thousands are employed as porters and laborers in the stores and warehouses of the large cities of the North There are nearly 20,000 women employed in cigar and other tobacco manufactures. Twenty-one thousand women are employed in binding shoes, etc., at very small wages. The sewing women of New York city are paid seven cents a pair for making up pantaloons and try working from twelve to fifteen hours earn about $3 80 a week, that means seven days of labor The shirtmakers earn still less, and the vestmakers less than the shirtmakers. Their food is insufficient and unwholesome, their clothing of the meanest description, their houses are wretched attics and cellars. Their Sunday dinner is their only warm meal which includes meat. The rest of the time they live on bread and tea or milk. There were a million more workingwomen in 1880 than there were in 1870. All the occupations now open to women are overcrowded, save that of domestic service Where men and women do the same work as teachers, or clerks or shop help, women get very much less wages than men. In the government offices at Washington a woman gets $900 for service that gives a man $1800. The same difference is maintained in bookkeeping, telegraphy, type-writing, factory work, etc What can be done to help women to better wages and a more comfortable, industrial situation? To this question Miss Ida Van Etten, in a recent lecture in New York city answered as follows

Women should have a chance to get into light trades, like cutting and setting jewelry, making watches, doing metal work generally, and into all the light retail businesses like selling cigars and tobacco, jewelry, books fancy work and clothes. The United States should take a lesson in this regard from France where women carried on so much of the retail business of the cities and towns No man there ever kept a tobacco stand and no woman had to work at binding tobacco in the factories at starvation wages Each commune in France maintained at its own expense a commercial school and a trade school for girls and young women There they learned bookkeeping commercial correspondence designing jewelry work and a lot of other light trades Such trade and commercial schools should be established here kept up at first, perhaps by private enterprise but supported finally and improved and strengthened by the government.

In no other country is less done for the professional and technical education of women than in the United States The wages of women employed in sewing and in factories would become higher if a number of those then employed could be placed in other lucrative positions This could be done if the educated women were educated sufficiently which seldom happens The principal of a prominent ladies school recently had sixty applicants for a vacant position as teacher in her school, and not one of the sixty was fitted for the position although they had all received the education usually given to the daughters of wealthy parents The best schools should aim to give women not only a good general education, but should train them in some specialty In the few trades and pursuits now open to women much of her latent talent is undeveloped For those light trades which require deftness and skill women seem peculiarly adapted In France they ply such trades and secure wages equal to those of men In England to-day a woman has the means at hand of obtaining a training in any profession or department of science she may wish to enter This unfortunately is not the case in New York. In Germany the movement to increase the field for woman's employment is advancing and the schools they lean toward commercial training

It has been shown that women make excellent proof readers and compositors but owing to a lack of means for acquiring a training in these vocations few are fitted for the positions in France most of the ticket sellers on the railroads are women, their deftness and quickness making them peculiarly fitted for the position The Normal College of this city annually educates for teachers at least seventy five per cent. more women than can obtain positions Would it not be better if a commercial course should be established in the school, where stenography bookkeeping typ-writing and similar branches could be taught to these women? The high schools of New England furnish such a course and a graduate of the Lynn school is now the head bookkeeper of a large establishment in this city She recently had three positions as bookkeeper at her disposal

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In England partisans are not above forging letters for political purposes They have produced one on Parnell, which is about as stupid as the Morey letters, attributed to Gri d in 1880

Go to once to the Great Publishers Book Sale next door to Alisky s

MEETING NOTICES

Stenographers' Association—The regular [illegible] Pacific Northwest Reporters Association will be held this evening at Woodcock's hall Union Block J MCKENZIE Sec

Multnomah Degree Lodge No 1 I O O F will [illegible] at 33 Washington street [illegible] Every Odd Fellow [illegible]

MARRIED.

In Hood River April 8 by A Bilas St [illegible] of Antelope county Nebraska to Miss A Bilas St [illegible] of Hood River

H H SCHWAB & BRO, Leading Pedlers [illegible] Prices 5 WASHINGTON St

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] REPAIRED ALB HARRIS & CO'S 90 FIRST St.

[illegible] BY USING OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER

Novelties in Dress Trimmings, Fine Jerseys, in evening shades, Kid Gloves, etc., at D FORTE & CO'S.

NEW HOME Sewing Machine Co, 16 Morrison st

S F MINING STOCKS & CHICAGO WHEAT Bought and sold on Margins.

WM. J. LEAHY, Offices Merchants' Exchange Rooms, Portland. Correspondents—Page, Wolfe & Co San Francisco Geo C. Walker & Co, Chicago

OREGON ASPARAGUS.

Having purchased the entire crop of Asparagus produced on the Carter Right place one of the oldest and finest tracts in the state we will be receiving from 30 to 40 dozen a day Prices to suit the trade

LOWELL & DRESSER, 281 283, 285 Third st., corner Jefferson

GREAT SALE OF PL..NTS.

20,000 OF THE MOST POPULAR BEDDING Plants, at Greatly Reduced Prices. 25 000 Strawberries of the Mammoth Versions and Improved Varieties of Double Fringed Pe[illegible] 1 000 Fine Pansies, at $2 per hundred. Send for Price List of Rare House and Bedding Plants W. G. WALLACE, Wholesale and Retail Florist 184 [illegible] 2p Fifteenth and Q Portland, Or

FOR SALE. 200 Acres, 5½ Miles from Eugene.

The Farm is the N W ¼ and the S W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 20, Tp 17 S, R 4 W, part of the Moores farm. It is prairie land and capable of raising good crops. With some drainage the whole tract may be cultivated, and with proper cultivation should yield 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per a re, land nearby has raised as high as 60 bushels. Price, $25.50 per acre, part cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Apply to JOEL WARE Eugene City, or GEO. H. ANDREWS, Act's Land Agent O. & C. R. R. Co., Portland. [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—MUST BE SOLD with in ten days one of the grandest small homes in the residence blocks in East Portland to suit health ful, near line of projected street railway to Mt Tabor and commanding a full and unobstructed view of the entire city of Portland Apply to 16p6 GREIST & LAMBERT East Portland Or

THE FLATTERING PROSPECT OF A RAILroad from Sellwood to East Portland is making quite a boom at the new city Property is increasing in value and selling rapidly every day For information in regard to lots call on T C GOODIN 100 Front st. 1[illegible]

WANTED—3 GOOD BARBER AT THE PORTland Baths 51 First st 12[illegible]

WANTED—BRIGHT 10 TO 12-YEAR-OLD BOY at 14 Front st near Stark 11

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S 71 Morrison st.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AIRY FURNISHED Room with board at 44 Jefferson st. 12[illegible]

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY DR FORDEN, Room 9 1st National Bank

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM HOUSE AT 46 SOUTH 4th st $15 per month Inquire at 2 Caruthers st.

FOR SALE—HORSE GOOD AND STRONG Apply at the Pacific Hotel Front and Salmon [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, at 189 Sixth st bet Taylor and Yamhill 13[illegible]

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE writer for a few weeks. Address R & P care Oregonian 11

WANTED MAN AND WIFE FOR FARM work Inquire of RUSSELL & CO 100 Front Morrison st 10[illegible]

BERGER & BOCK HOUSE PAINTERS AND kalsominers dealers in mixed paints and wall paper 49 Ash st 1[illegible]

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT TO LIVE WELL you should choose a good place to dine and that is the New York 1[illegible]

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS to do general housework or second work Apply at 58 Jefferson st 11

FOR SALE—INSTRUMENTS FIXTURES AND furniture of a dental office for sale cheap Address 170 South First st 13[illegible]

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE work must go home at night 172 Oak st Call bet 10 and 12 1[illegible]

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family Apply at 207 Columbia st bet Eighth and Ninth 11

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN of experience as nurse or to take care of child Inquire at the Quimby House 12

FOR RENT—A DAIRY CLOSE TO TOWN WITH orchard Inquire at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel bet 12 and 1 o clock P M 19

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE BEST MEAL in the city, for 25c at the BEVERLY RESTAURANT corner Third and Stark sts 13[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY GIRL IN A FAMily of two Apply during the forenoon at 147 West Park st bet Alder and Morrison 11

PIANO AND SINGING AS TAUGHT AT THE Conservatory of Paris at Prof Bentinger's 168 West Park st Terms, $1 50 per lesson 1[illegible]

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER and urethra, consult Dr FORDEN, Rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank Analysis of urine

FOR SALE—NICE CORNER LOT WITH COTtage house and room for another house Apply to PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL. 10[illegible]

LOST—APRIL 17, IN EAST PORTLAND SMALL buckskin pony with saddle and bridle Finder will please leave word at 30 Washington st 1[illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK one that understands sewing, no other need apply Call from 9 to 12 A M at 191 Twelfth st 1[illegible]

F. W. BALTES & CO., 23 OAK, Antes PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL A SITUAtion to do cooking and general housework Inquire at 73 North Fourteenth st bet K and [illegible]

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS for railroad work. Parties leave April 18th 19th 20th and 22d KINCAID & CO 108 First st. 16[illegible]

COATMAKERS WANTED—ONLY FIRST CLASS hands. ARTHUR KOHN Cor Second and Morrison sts

LOST—ON EVENING MARCH 31 SMALL UPper rubber plate containing two false teeth Finder will be rewarded on leaving at this office 13[illegible]

FOR RENT—THE SHERLOCK HOUSE, IN THE north end of the city with large lot and orchard Inquire of J W GILLETTE 17 Stark st.

CONSULTATION FREE — DOCTOR FORDEN treats all chronic diseases of men and women Rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank Portland. 1[illegible]

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE Pianos made UNION TRANSFER & STORAGE CO 409 and 411 Ash st 26[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTA ble girl to do light housework or upstairs work Call for two days at 58 N Thirteenth st bet Hoyt & Irving

TRUNKS AND VALISES Exclusively L SILBERSTEIN & CO opp Esmond

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK IN BUSIness matters state age occupation followed and salary expected Address C H care Oregonian

SAFES all kinds new and second handed for sale or exchange WILSHIRE & CO 149 Front opposite East and Hotel 1[illegible] WEST Agents

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE MODERN IMPROVED eight room house in south part city and one in the Inquire of CROFT & DAVIS 138 Fourth st

WALLPAPER NEW DESIGNS direct from East ern factories Schofield & Morgan, 27 Washington st

FOR RENT—MODERN IMPROVED 10-ROOM house, the furniture for sale pleasantly situated within three minutes walk of postoffice Address W, care Oregonian 17[illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper who is an experienced dry goods and general merchandise salesman Address D W care Oregonian 15[illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY BOARD ing place in East Portland must be in a private American family where it is quiet Address, stating terms O A care Oregonian 1[illegible]

SEVEN MARRIED AND SEVEN SINGLE ladies wanted at 189 Fourth st to canvass for fast selling articles, can make from $5 to $20 per day Call to-day bet 10 and 12 and 1 and 3 19[illegible]

CARPET SWEEPERS 10 DIFFERent kinds cut Latest improved Warranted for two years Brush Factory Fourth and Morrison sts.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A SIX ROOM house, comparatively new, and well located for a small family who desire housekeeping 19[illegible] CROFT & DAVIS 138 Fourth st.

EDGAR L EATON METAPHYSICIAN AND Christian Science Healer Office 500 Morrison st bet Eighth and Ninth Hours 9 to 12 P M and 2 to 5 P M Eaton instructed how to govern their bodies harmoniously

$5500 WILL PURCHASE A LOT ONE OF the most sightly located eight-room modern improved houses in south part of city A bargain easy terms 1[illegible] CROFT & DAVIS, 138 Fourth st

ON INSTALLMENTS—GOOD CHEAP LOTS IN Stephens Addition corner lot, a so inside lots and handsome cottages in best part of East Portland also fine business corner 1 E W McCOY Painter Portland

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards, enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. 1[illegible] HENRICHSEN Portland Or

IMPORTED SWISS CREAM LIMBURGer and Roquefort Cheese, Sauer Kraut, Jerman Pickles Bloxamochin Herrings Rosher Smoked Meat Tongues Sausages Barley Delicacies and Groceries MUSS & BAUM 88 Morrison st

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MY WIFE Sarah A Olsen has left me I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her in my name from this date C H OLSEN April 18 188[illegible] 1[illegible]

SAW MILL NEAR PORTLAND with good local trade for sale or half interest in the business to practical man with moderate working capital J FRED CLARK & CO 138 Sixth st

FOR SALE—20 ACRES DESIRABLE COUNTRY home lands, being but one mile from Gresham and 15 miles from city on Mount Hood Railroad one of the most sightly situations on east side of river a delightful place CROFT & DAVIS 138 Fourth st

MISS E DERRAS METAPHYSICIAN CONsultation rooms 1 York Hours by Mrs and room Room 40 Washington st Class for the investigation of the Law of Mind 7 to 8 P M Lectures delivered from 1 to 2 P M and 7 to 8 P M daily and on Sundays from 1 to 8 P M 1[illegible]

LIQUOR SALON FOR SALE—THE FINEST and best located saloon in the city Corner lease and fixtures all fresh with long lease of building good terms of payment For information inquire of A P Bowling Chas. Kohn & Co Portland Or 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PARhome We will sell you a lot in Mount Portland Homestead for from $60 to $150 PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL Real Estate and Loan Agts 48 Washington st

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—CONSULT DR DE FREYE late Professor Surgery N Y Col Ophthalmology Specialties All chronic diseases stomach liver and bladder Nervous debility and diseases of women Consults free in English French German Italian and Spanish 224 First st cor Salmon

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED land three unimproved city property—12 acres of garden acres cleared and fenced small house chicken house and good well one mile from Summit Station on Mount Scott road 10 acres of timber within three minutes walk from place A splendid bargain Offered Call on A E NORTHWICK 133 First st corner Alder 11[illegible]

$1400 WILL BUY TWO GOOD HOUSES with 4x100 feet of ground and lot fronting on Fourth st with good improvements $2000 corner lot fronting on North Seventeenth and L sts also four lots in Tibbits Addition $1000 J V ALLEN 9 Washington

SUMMER RESORT—MOUNT TABOR location in Multnomah County Is the healthiest and most beautiful part of it Scenery unsurpassed no fogs no malaria no mosquitoes discomforts easy to visit, with cures your site while opportunity offers 1[illegible] J FRED CLARK & CO 138 Sixth st

FOR SALE.

$2500—4 BLOCK ON 1 ST NEAR TWENty first st King s Addition

$1500—VACANT LOT ON G ST, FACING North

$1000—FOR A VACANT LOT IN KINGS Addition near Twenty-first st

$1500—FOR DESIRABLE CORNER BLOCK ON Second street near Clay line

$4000—4 BLOCKS OF FIFTEEN THRAND Lots on street car line

$5500—FOR DESIRABLE LOT AND TWO houses on Yamhill st

$2300—FOR FRACTIONAL LOT AND MODERN improved house on Ninth st near Morrison

1200—HOUSE AND LOT ON CLAY AND Thirteenth sts.

$600—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON WILLiams st

1965 CROFT & DAVIS, 138 Fourth st.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear Mo. 1st st

NEW TO-DAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

DON'T

Lose sight of the fact that we are retailing cheap reprint stock at the lowest prices advertised. For the next twenty days we will offer not only reprints, but all our

[illegible] BOOKS [illegible] Reduced Prices!

[illegible] & CO.

73 FIRST ST.

Portland, : : : : Oregon.

Do You Want the Earth, or any Portion Thereof?

JUDICIOUS INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE secure wealth

Myriad of city and suburban properties in building [illegible] lands in every complete and [illegible] purchasers are invited to call and examine some $500 buys a four roomed cottage easy terms $ 0 a fine home cash or in installments $100 an elegant home surrounded by shade trees $ 50 per lot a 10 acres of good land. 1[illegible] acres rich as garden piece of property This is a rare chance and I am prepared to let it go in installments of $10 monthly Flouring mill for sale new roller process choice bargain

SPECULATORS are requested to communicate directly with me.

W. M. KILLINGSWORTH, Real Estate.

105 First st, opposite Ps. Rooms 3 and 4.

NEW MARKET THEATER

Return Engagement of Four Perform

PARASOLS.

A large assortment of New Goods in this line.
Artistic Designs.
Moderate Prices.
Styles to Suit Everybody.

[illegible]
186 FIRST ST.

[illegible]
Twenty
Entirely New Styles
[illegible]
$5 Each
And Upwards.

We are positively underselling all competitors, and boast of the best variety ever brought to this city.

—SEE OUR—
PATENT HUB,
PATENT FOLDING CUSHIONS,
PATENT SUNSHADE
Baby Carriages,
Before Buying, and you will take no other.

E. ACKERMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents.

[illegible]
$5.00
$6.00
$7.00
$8.00

FOR LADIES.

We will receive in a few days some of the Latest Novelties in Silver Plated Ware—New Styles of Jewelry. LOW PRICES.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.
107 First St.,
PORTLAND, OR.

Improving Mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon.
[illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]
[illegible]
To Lumbermen—For Sale.
A FISHERY AT MUCKILTEO.
The best point on Puget Sound for salmon [illegible] river running water; framed building [illegible]. Address F. E. LEVY, Seattle, W. T.

Business College
[illegible] and Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, [illegible]. Private and class instruction day and evening. Arithmetic Writing Correspondence, Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Forms, Shorthand and Type Writing, etc. Catalogue free. Pen work of all kinds executed to order.

Franklin Building and Loan Association.
[illegible] SERIES—SUBSCRIPTIONS [illegible] are received for shares of stock, which will be issued [illegible] since 1885 second [illegible]

Improving Mouth of Columbia River, Oregon.
[illegible]
Sealed proposals [illegible] for dredging and [illegible] Columbia River [illegible] Engineer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
[illegible] & CO.
[illegible] Commission Merchants [illegible] Portland, Oregon. [illegible] Tuesday & Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. H. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 12 Washington St.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES
IN ADVANCE.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.	
Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	10 00
Daily, without Sunday, per year	7 50
Sunday, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year	1 50
Weekly, 6 months	2 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1887.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, April 18, 8 45 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir. of Wind.	Vel. of Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
A. M.	30.251	52	98	S	1	.00	Clear
4 P. M.	30.196	51	47	NW	5	.00	Clear
8 P. M.	30.234	52	55	NW	2	.00	Clear

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Hig't Ther. last 3 hours.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Vel.	Rain. fall in inch	State of Weather
Portland	30.03	57	52	NW	09	.00	Cloudy
Astoria	30.04	57	56	Calm	00	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.05	51	55	SW	2	.00	Light Rain
Roseburg	30.03	58	64	S	1	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	30.03	58	66	S	1	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.02	67	56	S	1	.00	Clear

Remarks on Thermometer, 57 5, minimum, 34 2.
River at 11 A. M., Pacific coast time, 8.8 feet.
April 18.—Mean temperature for 15 years, 51 5, for April 18.—8 P. M.—Temperature constant since 5 P. M.; departure, +6. Temperature constant since noon March 1, 18.3, temperature constant since April 1, 00.3.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO April 18.—8 P. M.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 5 A. M., Apr. 19: For Oregon and Washington light rains [illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: W. S. Tingle, E. L. Augers, Ettie [illegible] and thirty-five immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over Short Line: [illegible] B. Hamilton, W. T. Putrell, F. L. Mowry, [illegible] Miller, G. M. Dyer, A. T. Mason, Mrs. K. [illegible] and thirty immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: [illegible] Hamerthal, H. C. Miles and wife, John J. [illegible] Moore, N. Brown, Van B. De Lashmutt.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Moscows meet this evening at Beary's.

The district telegraph office is about to move to 122 First street.

The sale of lace curtains at McAllen & McDonald's will continue this week.

For business or pleasure to Oregon City take the steamer Latona, Taylor street, 10 A. M.

The flowers that bloom in the spring make the wealth and Market garden an attractive spot.

The stenographers talk of giving an excursion and will discuss the same at their meeting in St. Andrew's hall this evening.

An alarm was sounded from box 9 at 8.30 o'clock last night for a chimney fire on Eighth street, between D and E. No damage resulted.

Reporter *Gazette:* Emperor William is said to [illegible] little "fluffy" because Paul Schulze failed to congratulate him upon the occasion of his 80th birthday.

A prominent real estate broker from Yaquina was heard to say yesterday that "Sellwood property was the best buy in the Portland market at present." His head is level.

License to wed was issued yesterday for John Martin and Rose A. Bradley, D. H. Stearns and A. Ella Stoughton, Thomas J. Kennedy and Ida B. Glencoe, Thomas Callahan and Jecelia Schaad.

Rev. Rev G. W. Barton, formerly a resident of this city, but for some time past connected with a newspaper at Los Angeles, has tired of the life of a journalist and has engaged in the more reliable business of a real estate agent.

R. Lenz's red Irish setter, which jumped on the top of Labbe's four-story block a few days since, is recovering from his injuries and will be all ready for business when the grouse season ripe. The fact of the animal falling on the soft, mossy, springy roof of a shed probably saved his life.

The suit of Wells, Fargo & Co. against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the United States circuit court to fix the amount the railroad company for carrying Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, was dismissed yesterday, the parties having made an amicable settlement of the matter.

The Reporter *Gazette* mixes things as follows: Dick Clinton and Wilder Pease, prominent theatrical and society men of Portland, are working the benefit racket. Wilder will have his benefit at the Tivoli, and prominent society people will assist in the production of the "Mikado" at the New Market for Dick, who will appear as "Ko-Ko-Tum."

In the case of Julia Verdier vs. Henry Weiner and W. W. Wetzell, to recover possession of a promissory note of $250 and to prevent the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on some furniture, defendants yesterday filed a demurrer to the complaint on the ground that facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action are not stated.

Yesterday morning at half-past 11 o'clock a horse belonging to Joyce, the carpet cleaner on Fourth street between Third and Fourth, ran away. It came down First street to Jefferson and collided with a team of L. W. Wynkoop, the lumber. A spring of Wynkoop's wagon, the coupling pole and shafts were broken. Joyce's horse received some few bruises.

Mention was made last week that John P. Enright, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company had been taken down with paralysis and also that his mind was failing. Enright was removed to St Vincent's hospital for treatment. Yesterday he was turned over to the county authorities and will be examined to-day as to his sanity.

Mr. Frank Botefuhr had a birthday celebration yesterday. He received a number of valuable presents, among them a large and very handsome mirror framed in gilt and plush, a valuable set of cuff buttons, and what he prized most, a K. of P. charm for his watch chain. All these things came from friends in San Francisco, and were a source of much pleasure to the recipient.

The fine American ship W. H Starbuck, which has just discharged her cargo in splendid style, will be put on the berth for New York at once by Messrs. Tarlor, Young & Co. This is the result of the interstate commerce law. It is understood that freight rates by the ship will be very low, especially on wool, which will be taken at a figure so low that some think it can go that way.

PERSONAL.

John Justice of Walla Walla is at the St. Charles.

Mrs. J F Fink and her sister, Miss Lulia Cardwell, leave to-day for Jacksonville, on a two weeks' visit.

Mr F S. Akin, of the firm of Akin, Selling & Co., left yesterday for New York. This is his twenty-ninth trip across the continent.

Mr W T Small has been appointed superintendent of machinery and motive power for the Pacific, vice Mr. G. W. Cushing, resigned, and Master Mechanic Evans of Sprague succeeds Mr. Small as assistant superintendent.

Get a case to the Great Publishers' Book Sale, next door to Allsky's.

Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research has proved this fact and it is now an easy task to cure this curse of our country in one to ten simple applications made by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular describing this new treatment to A. H. Dixon & Son 305 West King St., Toronto, Canada, and Melville House S. F.

ATTENTION, ARTIST.—Madame Shafro, with J. Foster & Co., is without exception the most perfect fitter, the most original and artistic designer of ladies' dresses for street, dinner or reception wear; made to order. Her work need only be seen to be appreciated.

Hop-Bitters Permanently Cured.
"I was given up to die. Work every day, cures guaranteed. Call on or address Forden & Luther, Second and A, First National Bank, Portland.

"Dave," new novel by author of "Sara" and "Jerry" at Ed Debum's. Price 20 cents, postpaid.

Soda fountains at Plunder's, the druggists.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

WHITE WINE spring lamb. Ash street. Trade supplied. GEORGE M. PARKER 321

THE VIENNA, Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

MAIER & JORGENSEN, Wine and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee and H. Weinhard Lager Beer

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Asthmatic troubles. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay irritation and relieve coughing, giving immediate relief, sold by druggists.

ANOTHER LARGE Shipment of Domestic sewing machines received at 327 Yamhill street. April 15, and as usual we are selling them at close prices. It is their superior merit that renders them so popular.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WEDDING.—The many friends of Miss A. Ella Stoughton of Vancouver, and Mr. D. H. Stearns of La Camas, now have special reason to congratulate these persons. Yesterday they embarked on the sea of matrimony, and will henceforth sail through the voyage of life together. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Rev. T. L. Eliot early yesterday afternoon in the presence of a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. Immediately after the marriage, the newly-wedded couple partook of an elegant luncheon at the residence of Mrs. A. S Dunlway, and then left for their home at La Camas, where they will hereafter reside. Miss Stoughton, the bride, is an estimable and accomplished young lady, and Mr. Stearns is the energetic manager of the La Camas Lumbering Company. With hosts of friends, THE OREGONIAN force heartily join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Stearns a long and happy married life, and sincerely hope that smiling peace and prosperity may ever be their portion.

CASE OF ABSENTMINDEDNESS.—A well-known real estate man who has his office on the south side of Stark street between Front and First, drove up to the courthouse yesterday forenoon, hitched his horse and spent several hours inside attending to business. After returning to his office he was busy for an hour or so, and then it being time to go home he noticed that his horse and buggy were not in their usual place. He asked his partners if they had been using the horse and buggy, but neither of them had, neither had they any idea where the outfit was. There was considerable wonderment around the office for a time. At last one said. "Did you not drive up to the courthouse?" "Yes," was the reply, "but you don't suppose I left the horse there, do you?" It turned out on investigation that he had, and the outfit was recovered. Fortunately it had not been Lent.

PESTS OF THE RIVER.—An Astoria cannery-man, who was in the city yesterday, reports that fishermen are taking very few salmon. The price paid,—10 cents,—however, induces many to go out when they do not expect to catch more than four or five fish. The supply of salmon coming to this market continues very small. A lot received from Lewis river yesterday had their "throats" eaten out by seals. These pests of the fishermen are very numerous in the Columbia, and it is said that they have followed the salmon into the Clackamas. They must go by this city in the night, for none have been seen here. It is singular that some organized effort is not made to get rid of the seals and sea lions, which do so much damage to the salmon fishery.

NEAL VS. PHIPPS.—The case of Charles A. Neal vs. R. Phipps et al. came up in the U. S. circuit court yesterday on demurrer to the answer. The suit was brought to recover on a promissory note for $10,000 given by Phipps to Sibson, Quackenbush & Co., and by them assigned to Neal, who is a citizen of Illinois. Defendant in answering the complaint alleged that it Sibson, Quackenbush & Co. transferred the note they did so in order that Neal, being a citizen of another state, might bring suit in the United States court. A demurrer to this answer was sustained on account of the "if" in it. The court held that a hypothetical allegation was no allegation at all and defendants must amend their plea, which they were given ten days to do.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.—The "Tower of London," the first of two illustrated lectures for the benefit of the International academy, to be given at the New Market theater, on Wednesday, April 20, at 8 P. M., promises to be one of the finest entertainments of its kind. Mr. Gantenbein, who has imported a fine dissolving view apparatus and about 100 beautiful views for that purpose, will endeavor to give his audience a clearer conception of the tower in part and en masse than is generally realized by those who visit this historic pile. Foreigners who have been hurried through its courts and towers by the aged usher—commonly called beef-eaters—know with what conflicting ideas they departed from this fortress.

IN AGAIN.—One of the thousand Smiths, Mrs. Smith, was arrested last night by policeman Hackleroad for drunkenness. This particular Mrs. Smith is not a stranger at Portland police headquarters, even if she hasn't reported for a year and a half. She appeared to be in the best spirits and greeted all the officers in a most cordial manner. She informed the policemen on watch that since her last advent here she has made Tacoma her headquarters and married a man named Miller. When taken in Mrs. Smith was loaded down with chromos. At her own request she will be shipped to the Sound on the train which leaves at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

FINE DOG RECOVERED.—About two years ago Frank Thorne lost his hunting dog, a valuable Gordon setter. The animal was mourned for more deeply and longer than many human beings are, and was finally almost forgotten. A few days since a friend of Thorne's, while on a fishing excursion, saw the dog in Forest Grove and informed him of the fact. Thorne took a trip to the Grove and found his dog at the residence of one of the citizens. There was no one at home so Thorne took his dog and returned to this city, leaving a note stating where he could be found. It is not expected that any one will come after the dog.

CHEAP, BUT NOT BARGAINS.—The managers of the Golden Rule Bazaar inform us that they have always sold the full gilt Red-Line Poets, in beautiful black and gold bindings (regular retail price $1 50) for 75 cents. During this and next week they will offer the same at 65 cents. Belford, Clarke & Co.'s cloth bound standard books, which they have always sold at 45 cents, they will offer at 35 cents. They says these prices are low; the goods are cheap, but not especial bargains. For cheap books try the Golden Rule Bazaar, 189 and 191 First street, between Yamhill and Taylor.

QUARREL BETWEEN MECHANICS.—In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday A. W. Ofeldt, a plumber, was tried by a jury on a charge of defacing a building, and was acquitted. It appears H. Avy had a contract for building a house for Simon Harris in South Portland and let plumbing and gasfitting work to Ofeldt. There was no definite agreement as to parts of the work and no written contract. Avy and Ofeldt eventually fell out about the payment for the plumbing and Ofeldt took a lot of the pipe out. It was for this Ofeldt was arrested for defacing a building.

ADDITION TO VICTORIA DOCK.—Plans have been prepared and contractors are preparing bids for erecting an extensive addition to Mrs. Elizabeth Irving's fine warehouse at Victoria dock. The addition consists of a building of three spans, each 80x205 feet, adjoining the present structure on the north. The present ballast dock will be covered by the new building, and another will be built at the north side of the addition. With this addition Victoria dock will have one of the most extensive warehouses on the river.

INCORPORATED.—Saturday, in the office of the clerk of Clatsop county, articles of incorporation were filed of the Columbia and Young's River Navigation Company. The incorporators are Isaac Bergman, Hans Christiansen and Louis Gaven. The capital stock is $5,000, in 500 shares of $10 each. The business of the corporation is to transact general steamboating business in this vicinity. The company is now building a boat—the Frolic—on Young's river, intended for the Young's river trade, which will be ready for business about May 15.

BAND CONCERT.—Under the efficient leadership of Ralph W. Hoyt a grand concert will be given by the Dodworth band at the Casino for the benefit of the uniform fund Friday evening, April 22. The following well-known persons will appear during the evening: Miss Eva Wallace, Prof. A. Thibaux, F. M. Gilmore, Wm. Barmore, Prof. J. M. Coomer, of Salem, and many others. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats may be had to-day at Streibig & Laue's drug store, Second and Washington streets.

DEFENDANTS WANT JUDGMENT.—Last week Herman Meyers got a verdict from a jury in the state circuit court against Meier & Frank for $300 damages for falling down an open cellarway. At least Meyers claimed he did and the defendants that he did not. Yesterday, Charles H. Carey, attorney for Meier & Frank, appeared before Judge Shattuck and asked for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. M. C. George, plaintiff's attorney, opposed the motion, which was submitted and is yet to be passed upon.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES.—Articles of incorporation of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company were filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk by Wm. M Ladd, J. Thorburn Ross and Joseph B. Thompson. The objects of the corporation are to conduct a general real estate business, loan money, buy and sell all kinds of property, examine titles, abstract titles, sell copyrights, etc. Principal office, Portland. Capital stock, $25,000, divided into 1250 shares of the value of $20 each.

OWEN'S AND BARNHART'S BONDSMEN.—H. C. Owen and Wm Barnhart indicted by the U. S. grand jury for conspiring to defraud the government of large tracts of land have given bail in the sum of $5000 each. Their bondsmen are ex-Governor John Whitaker and Henry C. Humphrey. In the matter of indictments on numerous counts for perjury in procuring swamp land proofs Mr. Barnhart gave bail in the sum of $4000, his bondsman being Mr. A. Bush of Salem.

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—The Bijou Opera Company return this week for a short season. On Thursday evening "The Mikado," on Friday evening "Tru Bravolo," with Miss Randall as Zarlina, on Saturday evening "The Princess of Trebizonde," with Miss Randall as Prince Raphael, Saturday matinee "The Mikado." Says the New Orleans *Times* Miss Randall's Yum-Yum is, without exception, the best ever presented on the American stage. The writer has witnessed the performance of Mikado in Fifth Avenue theater, by Gilbert and Sullivan's English company, and he has no hesitancy in saying that Miss Randall's conception of Yum-Yum is more pleasing and sung more sweetly than that of the lady taking the role in New York. The audience last night was simply captivated, and on every encore demanded an encore of the little lady, and she responded gracefully.

LEWIS MORRISON.—This sterling actor begins a brief engagement at the New Market theater on Monday evening next, presenting "A Celebrated Case," "Not Guilty," "Kean," "Under the Gaslight," etc. Mr. Morrison comes fresh from his Baldwin and Alcazar theater successes in San Francisco, and in addition to the strongest dramatic company ever brought to Portland, he brings six tons of new and magnificent scenery, elaborate costumes and a complete ensemble. The engagement opens with "A Celebrated Case," of which the San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 29 says: "The management of the Alcazar has evidently struck a little bonanza in the revival of "The Celebrated Case," as the theater was simply jammed last evening, the late-comers standing three and four deep at the best coigns of vantage. The long cast of this masterpiece of D'Ennery and Carmon was admirably filled, showing clearly that no expense is spared in the selection of the artists for the strong characters in the piece. Lewis Morrison met with a generous reception in his dual character of Lazarre and the Count de Morney. Miss Rosabelle Morrison was pretty and attractive as Adrienne, and played the thrilling scene of the prologue with much effect. The cast was strong throughout. The piece was very well mounted, especially as regards the scenery, the salon in the Chateau d'Aubeterre being a gem in its way. The drama is evidently up for a grand week's reception."

Mr. Morrison will doubtless duplicate his San Francisco success in Portland, and deservedly so, for a better artist never trod the American boards.

Wanted—Immediately.
1000 empty Robertine bottles to fill out present orders. Will pay a liberal price and take any quantity. Bring in your bottles or send them by the children. W. M. WISDOM
P. S.—We do not expect one party to furnish the whole quantity.

Go at once to the Great Publishers' Book Sale, next door to Allsky's.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS.
FROM PARIS TO PORTLAND.
Just received, direct from Paris a large invoice of
Piuaud's
Quadruple Extracts
Eau de Quinine
Huile Philocome
Huile Brilliantine
Cosmetique
Creme de Lys
Poudre de Liz
Rogue Fin de Theater
Vinagre de Rouge
Pommades Hongrois
—ALSO—
Lubin's
Extracts
Cosmetiques
Superfine Soaps
Toilet Powder
Superfine Face Powder
St. Just's Powder
Farina Cologne
Rowland's Odonto
—AND A—
General Line of Druggists' Sundries.
Close buyers needing any of the above goods in quantity should place their orders without delay. Present prices will hold good for thirty days only. Parties selecting from this stock have positive evidence that they are getting genuine articles
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Cor. First and Stark sts., Portland, Or.
1026 mrn to

[illegible] PAPERS.
[illegible] Paper-Hanging and Decorating.
The Suits which we manufacture for this department are made for the express purpose of supplying the wants of gentlemen who, believing that the best is the cheapest, are willing to pay a fair price for garments that have been made from carefully selected, thoroughly tested, honest materials, and by skillful, intelligent, well paid labor.
Prudent people deal with us, knowing that the prices we put on our goods are, considering the quality, always the lowest. They know, too, that we put before them no old stock, but strictly new goods in their season.
[illegible] Goods.
Although we have had but little real spring weather as yet our sale of Light Weight Suits have surpassed our greatest expectations, compelling us to telegraph East for immediate supplies. This is not so surprising when you consider that our display this spring has never been equaled in the northwest for Elegance and Quality, while prices are lower than ever before.
Some men usually have poor luck in finding ready made clothing to fit. They come in here with an expression of incredulity as they say, "Let's see those Spring Overcoats or Suits you advertise." The expression becomes one of satisfaction the moment the gentleman beholds in a mirror how perfectly the garments fit, and he is at once convinced that he can get of us just what he wants in the way of a Spring Suit or Light-weight Overcoat.
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In this line we lead all competitors in Quality and Elegance of style. We have a full supply of the most elegant Four-In-Hand, from FISK, CLARK & FOGG and beautiful but cheap Ties from other house.
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We offer all the Latest Styles from I. B. STELTSON & CO., DICKERSON & BROWN, and other Leading Manufacturers, at Lower Prices than any of our competitors.
A. ROBERTS,
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of Oregon,
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FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.....Portland, Or.

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NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS
Breathe it for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $25. Filling at eastern prices. Work warranted. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Washington street, near First.

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Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Sets of teeth $10 to $25. Filling at eastern prices. Breathe Vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. All work warranted. Rooms 56, Union Block, Stark st.

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[illegible] Stock Brokers,
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Portland Stock Exchange and Mining Board.
Office: 127½ First st., over Merchants' National Bank, Portland, Or.

SOMETHING FOR MECHANICS
$4200 WILL BUY A SPLENDID CORNER LOT in a sightly location on North Fourteenth street, containing three good five room Dwelling Houses now outing for an aggregate of $35 per month and reasonably worth $40. This property is centrally located, on improved streets between two lines of cars, and affords a commanding view of the city. If desired we will subdivide the property into three parts and sell the corner house for $1500, one inside house for $1400, and the third for $1300, thus affording men of moderate means an opportunity of securing a nice comfortable home in a growing local ity, for very little money. Terms either as a whole or under the subdivision one-half cash and balance in two years at ten per cent.

HOUSES ON INSTALLMENTS:
$3000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, 50x100, situated in the heart of East Portland, in a most desirable neighborhood, and containing a handsome modern design five-room cottage, supplied with hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, and erected but a short time ago at a cost of $2200. This property cannot be duplicated within a radius of ten blocks for less than $3300 cash, and can be purchased upon the following remarkable terms: $300 down and balance in monthly installments of $30 each or will sell them separate, as may be desired. We will sell the corner house for $1250—$250 down and balance in monthly installments of $10 each with interest added at the rate of ten per cent, or the inside houses for $975 each, $125 down and balance in monthly payments of $10 each. The above houses rented for $30 a month each in 1884 and from present indications will do so again before the close of 1887.
$1500—A NICELY IMPROVED LOT, 50x100 ft, located in the city proper two blocks from street car line, street and sidewalk improved, fine shade trees, nice orchard, and every convenience in good repair. Terms $500 down balance on time.
For particulars, call on or address
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ALL SHAPES! ALL SIZES!

We Can Fit You.
We have made a specialty of
EXTRA SIZES!
And cut our Coats up to 54-inch chest.
We offer for this season a splendid line of
[illegible] Spring Overcoats
Now Styles in
Spring Overcoats from $8.00 Upwards.
OUR STOCK OF HATS
Is now Complete.
Nobby Shapes in Straw Hats.
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STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS.
Neat Designs and Tasty Patterns in
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Our Prices will be found to be most reasonable. Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
A. B. STEINBACH & CO
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

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River Captains please take notice that
Four Short Blasts
Is the Signal for opening draw.
WILLAMETTE IRON BRIDGE CO.
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LADY'S CHEMISE, worth $0.50, for 25c
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LADY'S CHEMISE, " 1.50, for 75c
LADY'S GOWNS, " 2.00, for 90c

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
White Mother Hubbard Dresses, trimmed, for.....40c
Colored Mother Hubbard Dresses for.....25c
White Dresses, 40 different styles, all prices.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
Cheaper by considerable than any other house in town.

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS
We have added to our Corset department the following:
"Patent Roman," at $2.00, former price $2.50
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CURTAINS & TABLE LINENS.
Table Linen, Red or White, for 25c per yd.
Nottingham Curtains, 3 yds long, taped, $1.15 pr
Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yds, taped, $1.15 pair

HOSIERY & HANDKERCHIEFS.
We have received over 500 dozen Ladies' and Children's Stockings, from 5c to $5 per pair, and over 1000 dozen Handkerchiefs, selling at from 5c apiece to $2.50 a dozen.

In conclusion, we wish to say that our establishment is crowded with bargains, and we promise that no customer shall leave our store without having first secured just what was wanted.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING!
And it Pays to Trade with the
[illegible] Racket Store,
[illegible] & [illegible]
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Are constantly receiving Novelties in all lines.
We have now the most complete and largest stock of Furnishing Goods in the city.
Call and see our new line of Restfenner Smith's Walking Sticks.
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The Leading Furnishers,
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Gent's Furnishing Goods and Hats and Caps
IN ALL STYLES and ENTIRE NEW STOCK

[illegible] White Mills.
Are now receiving daily from the mills at their stores, 187 Front and 188 First sts., New Styles of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Scotch Tweeds and Medium Weight Cassimeres, which we have made up into Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing.
Mr. Gaudon, our Cutter, is ready to take measures and guarantee a fit. He has been engaged in Portland for the past 14 years, and is too well known as a First-class Cutter to need any allusion as to his qualification. All of our goods are manufactured at our own mills. We claim they are equal to any imported, and much cheaper. Give Oregon Goods the preference, and thus forward the interest of the Northwest. Mills at Brownsville.
Fine White Blankets (our own make) constantly in stock.
STORES—187 Front and 188 First St., bet. Yamhill and Taylor, Portland, Oregon.
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Plain and Figured
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Containing all the very latest novelties, many of which are controlled exclusively by us.
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NON-POISONOUS
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A Safe and Certain Cure for Scab—Destroying all Insects, Ticks, Lice, etc., on Sheep—Promoting a Healthy Natural Growth of the Fleece—Materially Improving the Wool, and Increasing its Market Value.
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Most valuable for Killing Lice and all Insects, Bots, Warbles and Gad Flies on Feeding or Dairy Cattle, Calves, Hogs, etc. Safe and Effectual.
HORSES & DOGS
Are Immediately Freed from Mange, Lice and other Insects, without the least danger.
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Especially manufactured to provide a Reliable Safe and Effectual POISONOUS DIP, without disadvantages of other preparations of this kind.
Is a much improved form of Dipping Powder
The Best, the Cheapest and Most Effectual.
Containing glycerine it leaves the wool soft and glossy without any dry, brittle feel.
Ask for Little's Dips and Take No Others.
Send for Circulars, etc., to
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DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS
Are conceded by all scientists to be the BEST AND HEALTHIEST.
The "LEONARD," all Hardwood, stands at the head.
Several car loads, shipped at old freight rates, will be sold correspondingly low.
Please call and examine them at
CHAS. HEGELE & CO.'S,
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Sole Agents for Northwestern Territory.

SPRING MILLINERY
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
Parisian Pattern Bonnets!
ELEGANT NOVELTIES!
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147 MARKET ST.
In order to reduce stock I now offer all kind plants at REDUCED PRICES
Seedlings, different varieties per hundred 50c
Fifty Geraniums named varieties 10 up
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Just received a large [illegible] of the Latest Curiosities, Novelties and Fine China, Cloissonne Bronze, Satsuma Ware, etc.
Remember we will offer all goods to our cost.
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Tourists and Strangers generally invited
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TAKE W. P. FRUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES, BLOOD DISEASES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA

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[illegible] perfect Safe and a new Effectual Never fail to afford prompt relief. Ask druggist for [illegible] Tansy Pills, or inclose $1 in letter to [illegible] and receive by return mail, sealed, full particulars and testimonials. Only reliable remedy known. Sold by WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
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HAGGIN AND BALDWIN.

The Two Great Pacific Coast Stables in the East.

Baldwin on Book Making—A List of the California Thoroughbreds Entered for Eastern Events—Some Good Blood.

SAN FRANCISCO Chronicle, April 10

The racing season of 1887 may be said to commence on Saturday next, the opening day of the Blood Horse Association Never before has there been such an auspicious outlook for a successful campaign than is the case this year, as not only have the great events of the turf among the leading jockey clubs received a heavy increase in the way of entries, but also the quality of the horses engaged show an immense improvement on that of former years, owing to the constant importation of the best thoroughbred stock from England, France and Australia Already speculation is rife on some of the chief events of the early summer in the Middle states, and judging from the telegraphic dispatches from the head betting quarters, the general belief exists that the California horses will play a very prominent part at the East throughout the next season in this connection it is amusing to Californians to read the comments indulged in by a few writers who profess to be perfectly informed as to the intentions of the proprietors of the two leading stables in regard to the horses that will represent their interests in such races as the Kentucky Derby, the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps It is well known here that neither touts nor babblers are allowed around the training quarters of either the Santa Anita or the Rancho del Paso ranches, and that Mr Haggin is emphatic himself in reference to his racing plans, as also that he strenuously insists on the same reserve being held by all his employees, from his trainer down to the stable boy It is thus that Californians know well that all the reports about his intentions that are telegraphed from the East at vast expense are merely drawn from the inner consciousness of the New York reporters.

The Haggin stable at Long Branch consisted of thirteen horses, among which were Tyrant, Hidalgo, Ben Ali, Firenza and other flyers of less repute, and these have been increased by the following contingent that arrived there recently from Rancho del Paso, by a ten-days' tedious journey, from the effects of which all the horses showed signs of fatigue, while the two-year-old St. Louis, a promising son of Virgil Bon Bon, died of pneumonia on the road

Gaum, b f, 4, by Blood—Glendew by Glen garry

Glendora ch f 3 by Glenelg—Susie Linwood by Judge Leonard

Nadia, br f 3, by Enquirer—Bandana, by Bonnie Scotland

Ontario, ch g, 3, by Enquirer—Vanilla, by Jack Hamlin

Prospect, br c 3 by Spendthrift—Alta Vela, by Vandal

Don Carlos ch c, 2 by Prince Charlie—Annie Bush by Lexington

Dublin, b c, 2 by Luke Blackburn—Imported Dublin Belle

Fawcett, b c, 2 by Billet—Francesca by Leamington.

Figaro b c (2) by Falsetto—Anxiety, by Alarm

Longitude b c (2) by Longfellow—Indemnity by Tipperary

Fitz James b c (2 by Kyrie Daly—Electra, by Eclipse.

Magenta, ch. c. (2) by D of Magenta—Gypsia, by Australian.

Mercury ch c (2) by King Ban—Flora, by War Dance.

Mirabeau br c (2) by Enquirer—Fanny Mattingly by Hunter's Lexington

Elate ch c (2), by Powhatan—Atalanta by Asteroid

Guarantee b c (2) by Sensation—Elizabeth by Thad Stevens

Gilmer, ch g (2) by Kyrie Daly—Cinderella by Gate-by

Faux Pas ch f. (2), by Prince Charlie—Blunder, by Lexington.

This makes a stable of upward of thirty thoroughbreds that ought to give an excellent account of themselves if they can be brought to the post for their engagements in first-class condition.

THE BALDWIN STABLE

The Baldwin stable is almost as strong in numbers as that of the Rancho del Paso, and some good judges are of the opinion that it is made up of even better material for racing purposes. The stable will leave Santa Anita next week, probably on Monday, and will consist of the following lot of first runners

Lucky Baldwin, b c by Rutherford—Maggie Lewis

Volante, b by Grinstead—Sister Anne

Solitude, b f by Grinstead—Jodie D

Hydro, b by Rutherford—Jennie D

Creation, b by Grinstead—Gloriita

Bertha, b f by Grinstead—Mamie Emerson

Mollie McCarty, b f by Rutherford—Mollie McCarty

Lucinda, b f by Rutherford—Sister Annie

Orlando, b by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson

Petrarch, b by Rutherford—

La Monte, b by Rutherford—Ophir

Laredo, b by Grinstead—Hermosa

Volcano, b by Bullion—Lucianne Porter

Cupid, b by Tenelon—Maria

Whisper, by Rutherford—Iceberg

Emperor of Norfolk, by Prince Charlie—Nora Bell

Lizzie B, by Norfolk—Marion

Maryland, b by Grinstead—Sister Anne

Chillon, b by Rutherford—Nellie C

Lafayette, b by Rutherford—Orphan

Pirate, b by Grinstead—Hermosa

Los Angeles, by Grinstead—Hermosa

Gallop, by Yorkville Belle—Lida

Hindoo, by Yorkville Belle—Mollie Emerson

Arnold, by Ben Ali—Lurline

It is pretty safe to say that two or three of the above colts will not be seen East, as Mr Baldwin has a strong idea of running a two-year-old or two in the early old form and then claiming for him an 8-pound allowance The string will be reinforced by Yosemite, by Vernon, four years, by Grinstead—Jennie D, who has shown excellent form but was left at the East last autumn under the care of a veterinary surgeon, and it is hoped that he is once more sound for the fray

It is to be regretted that the Maltese cross and black cocoa will not be represented in the spring blood horse meeting, but despite the absence of the Baldwin stable, there are so many entries in the various events as will task severely the efforts of the starter to give the horses a fair send off and then, with fine weather, the success of the meeting is assured

BALDWIN'S OPINIONS

Mr. Baldwin is now in the city and was interviewed by a *Chronicle* reporter in reference to the movements of his thoroughbreds The gentleman was found pursuant of the success of the recent boom in Los Angeles county, but in his own case he attributed the movement, which more than doubled the value of his vast estate there, to the large and costly improvements he had made in his ranch rather than to any fictitious rise in the price of land and real estate

Mr Baldwin was also very enthusiastic about his horses, and gave his opinions in regard to racing and betting in such outspoken and pertinent terms as to merit their being carefully considered by the first racing associations of the country

"My horses are all doing well," said Mr Baldwin, "indeed, some of them were even so far advanced in their preparation that we had to ease up on them The winter at Santa Anita has been so open that we might have worked all through the season, but we prefer to see the horses in a state of rugged good health rather than too fine, when on the eve of their long journey to the East. Most of them have shown good trials of speed, and, indeed, in a few cases the time was so good as to make me doubt whether my fast track down there would not foil me when contrasted with their future performances at the East I am told by good judges that the stable is the strongest one that has ever left California, and so I believe myself, as from Volante, 6 years old, down to my last two-year old, I can be well represented in all the ages. Especially am I pleased with my two and three-year olds, that have many valuable engagements in stakes at the East I go first to Louisville, and after the Chicago meeting I may divide the stable—one contingent going to Saratoga and the other to Monmouth park But everything depends on how the form shown by my horses in the middle of the

In answer to a question in reference to the proposed match between Volante and Montana Regent Mr Baldwin states that he looked upon it as more serious than the notoriety for the son of Regent and Christine. "They knew well enough that I could not run at Memphis at so early a period in the season Besides I would not have gone there for $5,000 and risk the laying up my entire stable with inflammation of the lungs by a sudden change of climate from sunshine here to rigorous spring weather on the Mississippi Besides, Volante has some good engagements to fill. It is true that the Monmouth Park or Coney Island Association may offer a sweepstake of $100 each or more, with $5,000 added, in case, even if I had to meet The Bard Fremont, Ben Ali and other flyers, I would be represented not only by Volante, but perhaps also by one who, by that time, might show better speed than his great stable companion"

To the reporter's request as to the breeding of the coming crack, Mr Baldwin contented himself with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders.

In reply to a question as to the condition of Goldsh, Miss Ford and Grisette, Mr. Baldwin stated that they were all three in good condition. "By the way," that gentleman continued, "your fourteen looked upon Miss Ford last season as about as good a filly as any in the land, and I always maintained that Grisette was the better of the two. I am still more of that opinion and should be willing to give Miss Ford into the hands of an able trainer and match Grisette against her for a round sum. Mind you, however, Miss Ford is a true race mare, and it will take a pretty good horse to get away from her"

Among the other three-year-olds Mr Baldwin expressed himself as well pleased with El Monte and Pendennis, while the two-year-olds formed a very promising lot of youngsters.

SHAM BETTING

In regard to the large betting transactions that are telegraphed from the East, Mr Baldwin stated that in his opinion many were bona fide bets, but there were a number that were mere illusionary speculations "I see in the New York turf journals, even in one dated last Saturday, that heavy investments are being made on Silver Bow in the Kentucky Derby, and even that some betting men report their books as full against him In my opinion the horse is of no account, and I should be willing to bet that he never sent to Louisville, and if he is sent, that he does not start. Such practices are pernicious to the interests of the turf, as all those who have rushed in and backed Silver Bow are likely to be mulcted of their cash without even a run for the money The public should wait for a movement on the part of the stable before they make their investments Here am I at an expense of from $50,000 to $60,000 a year for my stable and entrance moneys, and then there are people who contribute nothing whatever toward my expenses and who yet rush in and forestall the stable in the open markets I recently wished to back Goliah for the Kentucky Derby, but although the odds were nominally at 5 to 1, the dispatch said I could only obtain 3 to 1 to any four amount Now, here is the consequence I would rather of the two win the American Derby at Chicago and shall try to retain Goliah for that event, as he would have to carry five pounds extra if he won at Louisville. There are other good ones in my string that are engaged in both events, and that I think could win at Louisville, but yet even if under those circumstances, I should win with one of Goliah's stable companions there would come the cry that I do not run my horses to win."

BOOKMAKING

"The bookmakers are, however, a great convenience to the sporting men, as money can be placed in large sums without the public being informed I am glad," continued Mr Baldwin, "that the law authorizing bookmaking on New York tracks has been passed I am opposed to pool-rooms, as I believe that they are hurtful to many classes of the community as well as to the interests of the turf I am altogether in favor of the English system, and would wish to see formed at New York an association similar to that of Tattersalls, in London, where betting men and turf speculators could meet on fair but stringent terms. In that case," concluded the gentleman, "you would not receive such eccentric dispatches in regard to the current odds on coming events that are now mostly of a very erratic character"

With a few words of thanks for the lengthy interview, and with hopes that the stable would be still more successful than last year, the reporter withdrew with Mr Baldwin's emphatic remarks ringing in his ears "I hope to beat my own record, and am willing to wager to a large amount that I win more money in stakes and purses this year than the Rancho del Paso does with all its wealth and resources." It would be better if the California stables acted more in unison is the sound opinion of our best judges in regard to that matter

CURIOSITIES OF LONGEVITY.

Remarkable Examples in this Country and in Europe—Paupers and Annuitants Swell the List.

St. James's Gazette.

The celebration of the kaiser's 90th birthday has led to the publication of the fact that there are now living in Prussia no fewer than 5000 persons over 90 years of age, 600 of whom are centenarians. Of the latter class we naturally hear more than of their younger brethren in years The smaller group are invested with a sense of completion wanting to those who have not reached the crowning distinction of the hundred. Since the attainment of his "second majority" by M Chevreul on the 31st of August last—on which day a list of centenarians appeared in the *St James Gazette*—many striking instances of longevity have been made public in this country They comprise some thirty centenarians But these are not wanting many notable examples of what may be called the "senior division" a proportion of whom may be expected to graduate in due course Three persons have attained their ninety ninth year, and three others have reached, without having completed, their hundredth Among the latter stands Mrs Whiteley, of Hull, who has been the mother of twenty-four children

Posen, Silesia, and East Prussia are said to yield the largest number of aged people of the Teutonic race In proportion to its population, Wales, perhaps, most largely contributes to our own returns But in England longevity—if it be at all really distributed—would seem to be rare to classes of individuals rather than to race or locality The great age attained by Quakers has often been noticed but their chill of mortality for 1886 is a remarkable one even for them Of the 2,7— Friends' who died last year in Great Britain and Ireland 51 were between 80 and 90 years of age, 74 were between 90 and 95, 31 were between 95 and 100 and 10 were between 100 and 109 years Among the recipients of income from the Friends Provident Institution, whose average of age was 70 years The longevity of animals is, indeed, proverbial.

Paupers are generally well represented among the death lists of aged persons From a report lately made to the Southwark district board of works it appears that during the four weeks ended on the 16th inst twelve persons died in the Christchurch workhouse at the following ages 68, 69, 75, 76 (2), 79, 80 (2), 82 and 85 (2) years Of thirteen inmates of the same establishment who died in December last all were over 60 and three had severally attained the ages of 77, 82 and 84 years What over their comparative values, these figures are in themselves remarkable. Among the "out patients" of the unions are sure to be some very "rough" examples, who show on how little of life's world's goods a hale old age may be reached Last autumn a laborer in his 92d year, living at Long Sutton in Lincolnshire, broke his thigh for the sixth time. His previous fractures had been of one thigh five times, his last misadventure being with the leg which had hitherto escaped This veteran had also dislocated his elbow twice and his collarbone once The guardians considerately granted him the assistance of a nurse and it is to be hoped that John Walker, of Long Sutton, received benefit at her hands

Instances of extreme longevity in the United States are common but few are more noteworthy than the statistics, lately published in Philadelphia, of the persons 80 years old and died in that city during 1886 They include third, four deaths at 90 years of age, twenty three at 91, twenty two at 92, thirteen at 93 nine at 94, thirteen at 95, twelve at 9 eight at 97, three at 98, five at 99 five at 100, one at 101 one at 102 two at 104, and one at 101 years A feature of the list is the great proportion of females to males, a fact which seems universally to obtain in a similar returns

To be limit assigned to these notes, the name of Mrs Betsy Leith Innes—who died last month at Exeter, Cattanese-shire at the age of 109 years—should be excluded but she is mentioned by reason of the rare longevity enjoyed by several members of her family The mother of Mrs Innes lived to the age of 99 and of four sisters, one also died at 99, and the other three were all over 90 a brother died at the age of 83 Many readers will be pleased to hear that Mary Howitt —in excellent health—celebrated her 80th birthday on the 12th inst.

Much has been written, not always profitably, about longevity The following points are taken from an ideal sketch of a man "destined to long life" by the German physician Hufeland "He is of the middle size and somewhat stoutly set His complexion is not too florid but not too big, his shoulders are round rather than flat his neck is not too long his hands are large, his feet rather thick than long his legs firm and round He has a broad and arched chest, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time" As to his habits, "The joys of the table are to him of importance, they tune his mind to serenity" "He eats slowly and has not too much thirst" "He never gives way to anger he exceptions no more than a useful glow of warmth He is fond of employment and of calm meditation and agreeable speculation He is an optimist a friend to nature and domestic felicity has no desire for riches or honor, and banishes all thought of to morrow"

Evolution of Mr Powderly

Milwaukee Sentinel

Mr Powderly goes to Europe for a bit of rest. He now receives a salary that enables him to seek a change of scene, and as he will institute assemblies of the Knights of Labor while abroad, his traveling expenses will doubtless be paid out of the treasury of the order Since moving into the luxurious quarters whose beauty puzzles the eyes of visitors, Mr Powderly has been able to cultivate a taste for art, and it is to be hoped that he will pick up a few master pieces while in Florence or Rome to add to the art adornments of the Philadelphia palace.

How vain the loving darts that fly
From eye the most bewitching, eye,
Unless the teeth are pure and bright
And ever kept a snowy white
If you would save your teeth from harm
Use SOZODONT you'll find the charm

A GREAT LONE LAND.

Results of a Hudson Bay Expedition to the North.

Dwellers Under Northern Lights—Their Peculiar Modes of Life—Strange Traditions of their Past.

Toronto Mail

At the last meeting of the Western Literary society the following paper on 'Notes on Esquimau Life in our North Land" was read by Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, who was a member of the late Hudson bay expedition

Probably most of those here are aware of my recent return from northern latitudes, and will therefore understand why I am attempting to give you the following paper, and with what interest I speak of the subject. With regard to the origin of the Esquimaux there seems to be nothing definitely known, but the most probable theory accounting for their existence on this continent is that they were either Chinese or Asiatic tribes, and at some very early date they crossed over Behring straits and landed in Alaska An Esquimau tradition, which only the other day I learned from Professor Vander Smissen, of the university of Toronto, would rather seem to bear out this idea. It is something like this A very long time ago there were two brothers who were made by the beaver and placed on an island in the western sea There they lived and fed on birds, which they caught with their hands, but at length their food became scarce, and the brothers being hungry, fought with each other for the possession of birds they had taken The quarrel led to a separation, and one brother went to live in the western portion of our great north land and became the father of the Esquimaux in that region, the other took up his abode in the far East and became the father of the natives living north of Hudson bay and strait These latter are the Esquimaux with which I was chiefly associated. But, speaking of traditions, I might say that these people possess a great many of them. It is, however, very difficult to induce an Esquimau to speak of such things or of his religious beliefs The only way of extracting such information from an Esquimau is to make him your personal friend, and then, perhaps, him away from his companions, promise that you will not tell them what he may tell you, and, having done this, to draw him step by step into the line of conversation you want to get at One of their traditions is about the flood, and I think it is particularly interesting, as it is one of many similar legends held by the savage tribes. The Esquimaux say that a very long time ago there was a great rain, which flooded the earth and destroyed all men except a few who constructed a large boat out of a number of small ones and used it as a means of escape After awhile the poor creatures, being exposed to the fury of the storm in their open boat, began to be cold and uncomfortable, so their chief, standing up, threw his spears and ornaments into the waters, and this was sufficient to pacify them, and they subsided They have also a romantic legend about the origin of the sun and moon. The appearance an Esquimau somewhat resembles a Chinaman, but has a darker skin He is short, stout, full faced, very oily and rather odorous, but genial and full of hospitality. To a stranger some of their customs seem strange, and perhaps a little barbarous, but as one becomes acquainted with them these notions gradually fade away. Their food, perhaps from choice, but also from necessity, is raw flesh, being that of seals, walrus and reindeer chiefly, but sea and land birds and occasionally polar bear also contribute to the Esquimau's larder. To a sensitive person I have no doubt that it would be a repulsive sight to see, for instance, two or three Esquimau children enjoying what would here be called a feast This would probably be a newly killed duck, which, after being stripped of a few of the larger and more indigestible feathers, would be torn to pieces and disposed of so quickly that, if it were not for a certain percentage of blood and feathers which remain about the mouths of the consumers, one could scarcely tell what became of it When an Esquimau family gather around to enjoy a meal their food is treated in the same way, but perhaps on a larger scale A seal would probably replace the bird, but from it the skin would first be cut and laid down to form a dish for the reception of the liquid and most highly valued part of the animal From this basin the members of the family dip with skin cups, or very often some of my old meat can, and from the carcass hack and carve with their knives, not until they have smoked, but as a rule until there is nothing left but the skin and cleaned bones I have seen a family of four sit down when a newly skinned seal and in about ten minutes despatch the whole of it This was not at a time when they were hungry, but when they were both well fed from my storehouse You may think it but this does not speak well for my hospitality in dealing out supplies, but I assure you that an Esquimau can eat almost a unlimited amount at any time A whaling captain who visited Cape Fullerton, seventy miles west of where I was stationed told me that his men never ever ran short of provisions, but that they had a quarter of reindeer served every day at dinner for the Esquimaux (in one occasion we had 1,800 lbs of, when a large number of natives were engaged in a great feast on the skin of a white bear) and would wish to see some one old lady ate to such excess that she became helpless and, as her friends thought, soon died Then, out of respect to the old lady trailed her out to a convenient place and covered her up with snow The time when this happened was about the middle of May so that the frost was not very severe, if it should think would be sufficient to cause rheumatism Whether it did or not I do not know, but after being laid down and three days the corpse looked as the snow and came out ready to resume her duties again

With regard to the Esquimaux, I suppose most of you know something In the localities of which I am speaking the natives live in snow houses about seven months—from the middle of October to the middle of May—and the rest of the time in seal tents, a sort of wigwam An average snow house, which is built in the form of a dome, is twelve feet in diameter and eight feet high, and is approached by a succession of three small domes connected by low arches just large enough for a man to crawl through. This long entrance, containing small spaces serves very effectually to keep out the cold air and drifting snow, and also affords a shelter for their many dogs, which not only contribute warmth to the residence, but also perfume. With regard to the interior of the dwelling compartment—about one third of the floor—that next the front or entrance is three feet lower than the back, which is simply a bench of snow This more elevated part is covered with deerskins, and is the place where the occupants sit or sleep The lower space is used just as we would use a hall In the wall over the entrance archway is a good sized window of about two feet in diameter, made of a slab of clear ice, and during daylight it admits a good strong light. At night the igloos are lighted by two large lamps, which in shape are like one on either side of the doorway They consist of large shallow dishes cut out of stone, commonly soapstone, but sometimes granite Along one side of the dish a narrow row of rotten dried moss is arranged to form a wick and into this the oil which is supplied to the lamp on the self-feeding principle by hanging over it at a sufficient height above the flame of the lamp a quantity of seal blubber The heat from the lamp renders the oil from the fat, and it drips into the basin of the lamp. The supply of oil is regulated by shifting the position of the fat On account of the Esquimau's ways of living the interior of his house soon becomes rather repulsive in appearance and odor by being smeared with blood and saturated with oil, but one soon learns to accommodate himself to circumstances and to overlook slight discomforts in the pursuit of absolute necessities One of the most enjoyable nights I ever spent was in one of these Esquimau snowhouses. Perhaps it would be interesting just here to narrate the circumstances which led to it At one time during the shooting-hour day of which I undertook to make a sled journey of about twenty miles to a neighboring Esquimau settlement The first ten miles of my way lay across a frozen strait, where much of the heavy ice was broken and rafted into piles, from the effect of the great tides which exist in the place and before I could cross I was overtaken by darkness which soon became so intense that neither driver nor dogs could keep the trail The night was cold—the thermometer standing thirty eight degrees below—but, fortunately there was no much wind, and the sky was clear and starry, so that by the friendly help of 'Polaris' I was able to keep a kind of general course in the direction of my destination The chaotic character of the ice however, was such that much of the time the team had more than they could do to drag the empty sled, and I, in trying to help the poor animals through and get along myself, would every few steps either bark my shins by stumbling against a pile of ice or nearly break my neck by falling over a small precipice. The idea of getting out into level country before daylight seemed almost hopeless, and I felt inclined in the down and take my chances until morning, for after about the second hour of stumbling along, as I have said, in the dark, I was pretty well played out. However, I struggled away for four hours, at the end of which time I saw in the distance, between the hummocks of ice, a faint light, which I knew came from one of the ice windows of the Esquimau village. I need hardly say that the light, though almost imperceptible at first, was a cheering one, and rapidly grew brighter until I was seated beside it with friends, who gave me a hearty welcome and invited me to join them in dispatching a haunch of venison Very soon after having taken some supper without waiting to be shown to my room, I rolled up my deerskin and knew no more till morning A somewhat peculiar pastime or rather occupation, of the Esquimau women is that of chewing their own and their husband's boots. I might say, before continuing, that occasionally when I tell friends about such Esquimau custom insinuating remarks are made about my having been out West, or something of the kind, but you will understand that I am not indulging in any exaggeration this evening The boots or moccasins are usually made of sealskin, and have long tops reaching to the knees The hair is always removed from the skin of which the foot is made, but not always from the upper part However, the point which I want to bring out in this, that having been wet and again dried they become very hard, and the only or most effective, or possibly the most agreeable way of softening them seems to be by chewing them Whichever way it may be the fact is that nearly every morning the native women soften most beautifully the shoes of the family by chewing them What to us as would seem the most disagreeable part of this operation cannot be the mighty undertaking by one who is not fastidious Quite flavor of a rest old Esquimau moccasin Nearly every morning last winter my boots were treated in exactly by one of the most attractive girls in the country but this winter I suppose, I dare not call it such attention

POINTS ABOUT THE NEW LAW

By Pacific Pioneer Press

If the ruling of the interstate commission on the application of the southern roads for a suspension of the long haul clause was unpalatable to people who favored the Reagan idea, the decision of Judge Deady of the Oregon circuit court, cannot be more pleasing If it is a good law, it not only suspends but destroys the effect of that clause as far as a considerable amount of traffic is concerned It appears, in this case, that a railroad operating wholly within the state of Oregon has connection with steamship lines running to points outside the state. There is no joint tariff of rates, no common management, and no through bills of lading But freight which is destined for through shipment is received and carried at lower rates than local traffic by voluntary action of the two parties concerned. This Judge Deady declares to be without the province of the act. It would seem to be a little remarkable if this decision shall be sustained For, while there is no technical compact between the carriers in question, they are certainly acting under a "common agreement" when they concertedly carry through freight at less than local rates. And, if this doctrine shall prevail, it would seem to be necessary only that through lines should cut themselves into pairs, each beginning and ending at a state line, organize these parts under distinct corporate management, and carry through freight by tacit agreement at low rates, in order to entirely frustrate the object of the law. This is not what the country wants. It desires no evasion, but asks that the law be put fairly on its merits, and the objectionable feature, when proved impracticable, be permanently abolished instead of circumvented by a quibble

The fact is, as the *Pioneer Press* has already noticed at some length, that the operation of this clause has made almost of life and death to the people of the Pacific slope. It threatens them with such business destruction that the courts, having this plainly in view, cannot but lean toward any construction which would obviate consequences that no same congress could ever have intended to produce For example the wool growing industry of Washington and Oregon is utterly demoralized The people of East Oregon have been battering the ears of the public with protests against the injustice which made their freights higher than the through charge to Portland, just as certain localities in the North would have done had a "discrimination" by low through rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis The demand for a readjustment has been heard The results are set forth in a careful inquiry made by that safe and able authority, the Portland OREGONIAN Wool raised on the Pacific coast has to find its market at 6 cents a pound East Oregon produced, last year, about 14,000,000 pounds, and the Willamette valley alone nearly 2,000,000 pounds At each of these points in East Oregon, namely, Arlington and The Dalles about 4,000,000 pounds were received and shipped The through rate from Portland to Boston, New York or Philadelphia, was 68 cents per hundred From The Dalles to Portland it was 30 cents and from Arlington to Portland 70 cents making the through rate from The Dalles to the Eastern points 98 cents, and from Arlington $1 00. Both these are practical prohibitions, being compelled by a long haul clause to equalize through and local rates, Lave, of course, increased the former Their local traffic is not great enough to warrant a sacrifice of through business Under the new tariff issued wool in sacks is charged 81 cents per hundred from Portland to Boston, and wool in bales 98 The Last Oregon producer has had the combined effect of the compromised decision and the result is that the next increase of freights will add to the point of turning out woolen manufactures by machinery, and had gone to be well to see about starting a woolen factory—Portland Dispatch.

On an Eastern railroad —First passenger—Ah, yes, life in the West is, after all, the only life There you are free and unfettered and can do as you like So and passenger—I've traveled in the West myself and I don't like it—the people are too barbarous. First passenger—Excuse me stranger, but how far West have you been? Second passenger—Syracuse.—Tid Bits

A Case Not Beyond Help

Dr M H Hilsdale Keswick Ill writes us a remarkable cure of Consumption He says A neighbor's wife was attacked with bilious lung disease and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption Seeing a report the family was persuaded to try DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS To the astonishment of all by the time she had used one-half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work I saw her at her work, and had no idea she could recover

TURKISH LIFE.

How Much General Lew Wallace Found to Admire in It

The Natives are Brave, Devout and Courteous to Women—Why the Sultan Likes this Country—The Outlook

Brooklyn Eagle

General Lew Wallace, ex-minister to Turkey, lectured at the Academy of Music on Friday. The subject of the lecture which held the attention of the audience from the beginning to the end and drew much applause was "Turkey and the Turks." In substance General Wallace said

It is impossible to overestimate the respect which the Turks have for their women The armed police who disperse an unruly crowd of men with great dispatch tremble and turn pale in the presence of a mob of women I met one day with a Turkish minister when a mob of women besieged his house. I said to him "Why do you not disperse them?' He replied "They are too many for me" I said "You have your guards" "The guards are for men," he replied "How then," said I, "are you going to get away from this place?" He smiled and replied "The architect who planned this palace—may he be at rest in the bosom of the Prophet—constructed a means of safety to be used in just such emergencies as this [Laughter] I came in by that way this morning, and I will leave by that way to night" And he did This demonstration of which I speak was made by the wives and daughters of government employes it was a strike by proxy to secure arrears of pay And the strikers won, the government had to give in The Turks are, I think, the politest people in the world. Germans are ceremonious, but somewhat stiff The French and Spanish forms of politeness chiefly consist of verbal flourishes, and the English make no pretense of being courteous [Laughter] But the educated and refined Turks, old and young, are invariably kind and respectful to each other, and to strangers who may chance to be in their company And they are the most devout people I have ever met, except in a few cases where they have been corrupted in foreign countries. Among the lowest orders in Turkey to-day the faith of Mohammed is just as green as it was when the Prophet gave to Khalifah, his first love and his first disciple Every nation has its distinguishing characteristics, and I think that one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Turk is his military spirit. A proof of this is the fact that the Christian subjects of the sultan have never been called upon to bear arms The people of Turkey believe that the standard of the Prophet is best guarded by the arms of the faithful Fearful errors, gross mismanagement, inferior arms and appointments defeated Turkey in her last war with Russia, but whenever the rank and file had an opportunity to fight they showed they were true descendants of the men before whom all Europe once trembled Shipka Pass and Plevna will live in history as long as there remains a single follower of the Prophet. The most exciting thing I know of in modern warfare is the grand rush of a battery of light artillery flying to take up a position but what is this to the charge of 50,000 horsemen such as Saladin and Suleiman led? In 1795 Napoleon's First Sabreurs were astonished at the fire and impetuosity of the Arab sheiks and their mild-eyed followers In 1885 the fierce charge of these same children of the desert broke the strong English squares. No man may see again such magnificent waves of human valor as dashed upon the walls of Acre but still, ladies and gentlemen, it will not do even at this late day to ignore the Turks in warfare Their part in the Crimean war has been very much underestimated because of the preeminently intentional neglect of English and French historians. Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is time for me to describe the domestic life of the Turks, by which I mean, of course, the harem Every Turkish house is divided into two parts, the selamlik and the harem lik. The selamlik is that portion in which the master of the house receives his friends, where he eats and smokes and transacts his business the harem lik is sacred to the ladies of the household Only the master can enter there When a Turkish lady marries and enters a harem she says farewell to her father and all her male relatives Her subsequent situation in respect of them is much the same as that of ladies who enter well known religious institutions here I get my information concerning the Turkish harems from ladies who have legged my wife to take them to see a harem When the ladies returned from one of these expeditions they always had plenty of opinions to exchange, and they sat in my parlor to exchange them I being interested in the subject of harems listened The stories were very interesting As I sat there and listened all one might say upon hearing the talent of a pastry I was found it to be a gorgeous apartment down with carpets and rugs which age only made more resplendent. Sherbets were served for drinks there were confections of all flavors and sweetmeats of various kinds, and the jeweled nargilleh passed around among the ladies of the pasha's household An abundance of slaves, white and black were there, and the musicians were Egyptian wenches in two stringed guitars and other odd instruments. The attendants were clad in any gorgeous suit of silk and other light, gay colored fabrics which draped beautifully The mistresses of all the splendor sat amid fat pillows on divans, they looked beautifully their feet are clad in gay slippers, their hands look remarkably small peering out from the wide sleeved loungers, we changed the subject to the ladies of the harem [Laughter] I observed, among many others the wife of the United States senator to give me a glance at the countenance of Shepherd Straits, with a view to where we came from, and two replied that we came from America, and they asked where America was, and we replied that it was over the sea, and when they asked was the men there kind, and we said it was, and they asked if we were kind and we said we were very sick Then they conversed with each other in Turkish in a very animated manner, and finally asked us if we were veiled in our country We said Oh yes, when the weather was bad, and they asked if we sometimes went without veils on the street and whether the men did not see our faces and we replied that the men did see our faces and that we did not pay any attention to the men [Laughter] Then the Turkish ladies conversed in another animated conversation and the visitors could plainly see that they had not raised themselves in the estimation of the ladies A musical entertainment and confections of various kinds came after the conversation and the nargileh passed about among the Turkish ladies again Then the conversation invariably turned on the subject of dress, and the Turkish ladies showed much curiosity in asking if the rings worn were solid or plated gold if the flowers in the hat were real or artificial, if the clothes worn were good and substantial The American ladies all agreed that the Turkish ladies had fine manners and intelligence of half grown children they looked on their hosts with contemptuous pity I am inclined to suspect, though, that the contemptuous pity was mutual, and if at the Turkish ladies estimated their visitors at just about the same value If the Turkish women are so lacking in intelligence it seems to me very strange that generals and governors tremble when they know that ladies who have access to the imperial harem are plotting against them It is a great mistake to imagine that the ladies of the harem are prisoners They go shopping with their own slaves and their own carriages Before they start their faces are painted and patched by an artist, their eyelids are darkened and their eyebrows are penciled The last thing a lassie is the yashmac or head dress I suppose that ladies who now wear the high hat, about which so much has been said, threw away their Parisian and London finery and adopted the yashmac It makes the head look beautiful and the beautiful angelic One corner of it is drawn aside just enough to let the eye do its duty The fastenings with which the yashmac is sewn adds to its flowing grace It has been said that the pashas of Turkey like Circassian slave girls and merry ones That is true, and I want to say that the Circassian women are the most beautiful women on the face of the earth—except the American women of course [Laughter] I think that we Americans have very much misunderstood the position of Turkish women Nowhere is the love of mother for her children more marked or more beautiful, nowhere is the family circle stronger than in the harem A Turk might ask me after my wife's health, but for me to ask after his wife would be an insult of the gravest kind Western nations have imagined that this arose from contempt borne by Turks for their women I am sure it is otherwise I am sure the Turk refrains from speaking of his wife because her name is too sacred to be mentioned to any but his children The children are masters of the harem in Turkey, as they are in the homes of America The word harem signifies the sacred place and the meaning is exactly synonymous with our word home. Now a word about the Sultan of Turkey. When I first experienced his courtesy and kindness I was inclined to put it all down to diplomacy, which, of course, is quite heartless. He seemed greatly interested in America, and said many complimentary things about her, and as the quickest way to the heart of an American who is abroad is to praise his country, I soon liked the sultan, though I still thought that diplomacy was influencing his speech One day, though, I heard him say something at a public dinner which explained why he liked America. "The Americans," said he, "are the only people who are not conspiring to rob me of some of my dominions" The name of the present sultan is Abdul Hamid, he succeeds his brother Murad, who was deposed for imbecility, and Abdul Aziz, who was assassinated That the sublime porte, which is only a cabinet of secretaryships, should be able to depose an unjust supreme power, and at that time the sublime porte had the supreme power, and it is probable that they would never have chosen Abdul Hamid if they had not imagined that they could rule him as easily as his brother. Never were men more mistaken In three years they were all at his feet The shoutiest of them quails before his eye, and I have seen ministers who were promoted for valor on the field of battle dripping with cold sweat and knocking their knees together because the sultan seemed displeased. He is absolutism incarnate

The general further stated that the sultan would have liked to help ours his country's ills, but could not! He was bound by customs and could not raise a hand, and she was dying before his eyes The partition of Turkey depended on the settlement of the Eastern question, which meant the settlement of the question of how the six great powers were to divide the spoils When they got that settled Turkey must fall, but till then she stood by reason of the jealousies of three around her When she did fall people would hear it

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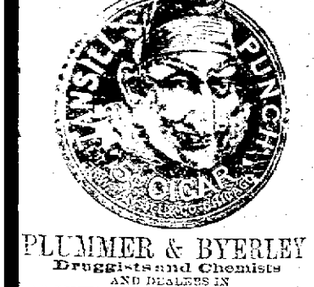

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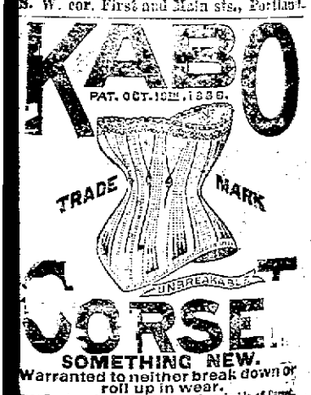

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COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, April 18.

Weather: Fair and cool to-day. Rain and hail yesterday.

Wheat: Stocks of wheat in sight in the United States and Canada (Chicago and Oregon) and Canada in store and afloat April 16, as reported by Bradstreet's, 50,613,185 bushels, decrease for the week 1,501,000 bushels.

Flour: Shipments from San Francisco 15th inst., from this port for the week, 5,454 sks oats, 107 bxs cheese, 2,484 sks wheat, 1,454 sks oats, 107 bxs cheese, 1,600 sks potatoes, 5,242 sks onions, 1,600 sks horse radish, 37 sks wool, 1,000 sks bran, 2,000

TRAVEL ON THE BRIDGE.

The Company Claim to be Doing a Good Business.

None of the Stock for Sale at this Time—Portland Capitalists Willing now to Invest in the Enterprise.

Since the opening of the bridge the company has no reason to complain at the measure of public patronage bestowed. For several hours on the formal opening day no fares were collected, but since last Tuesday afternoon the usual monetary tribute has been levied on all passing to and fro. Hundreds of pedestrians have, during the past week, crossed and recrossed daily, and scores of single and double teams. Matters concerning the management of the bridge, so far as relates to the travel, have not assumed that degree of system and order which will shortly be observed and enforced. This is but a natural consequence, which the newness of the business will best explain and excuse. Within a short time everything will get down to its proper and legitimate bearings, and systematic harmony will follow. As yet, no arrangements have been made in regard to registering the number of pedestrians or teams which cross. Doubtless, some regular system will subsequently be adopted, as it may be very desirable to know just how many foot passengers and wagons cross during every twenty-four hours. Under the existing circumstances it is impossible to state how many have crossed each day during the past week or to enumerate the total number since the opening. For very obvious business reasons the officers decline to furnish either the daily receipts or the total sum realized thus far.

Yesterday one of the officers in the course of a conversation with a reporter stated in substance that travel across the bridge had thus far been very good. Though the receipts, daily or in the aggregate, had hardly been as large as he had been led to hope from the expressed measure of public interest and expectancy, yet, he added, "I have no reason to find fault at all. We have done very well considering everything, and the prospects are encouraging. Of course we can not look for or just now long business will hold up. Now the bridge is a sort of public novelty, and travel, you know, may drop when it becomes an old thing. That is one of the questions which only time can solve. Thus far I think we are getting at least half of the travel, with the chance to build up our patronage. I hope," he added, with a smile and a good-natured wink, "that we shall constantly increase, for you see our bridge is large enough to accommodate all who may wish to cross. We are here for business, and propose to stay, and the public will find the company always ready and willing to do everything reasonable for their accommodation."

One encouraging indication may be noted in this connection: During the time the company was involved in litigation, and the prospects were far from being cloudless, there was some difficulty about obtaining adequate means with which to carry on the legal fight, and operations. Stock placed on the market here could meet with no sale, notwithstanding urgent soliciting. No one with capital seemed to have much faith in the enterprise or thought the investment of money in the bridge stock a very safe or paying investment. Not a dollar, it is asserted, could be obtained in this way. Finally, a large amount of the stock was placed on the market in California, and a great many shares were readily taken up by San Francisco capitalists. Still there were $35,000 worth of stock held by the company. In carrying forward the work, a considerable sum of money was needed, but no Portland capitalist could be induced to purchase any of the remaining stock on hand. As funds were indispensably necessary in prosecuting operations the company advanced money on its own responsibility and credit, and pushed the structure through to completion. This stock is still held by the bridge company, who feel so well satisfied with the investment and outlook that the corporation propose to hold on to it. None is now for sale. Within the last few weeks there have been numerous applications to purchase shares, and several capitalists have endeavored to negotiate for as high as $10,000 worth of stock in one block. But the reporter was informed that the company do not wish to part with a single share. This fact is significant, for it not only demonstrates the confidence which the company has in the paying prospects of the investment, but that some of the Portland capitalists have awakened to a realization that the purchase of stock is not a doubtful speculation.

Travel yesterday was unusually large and there is every reason to predict that as good weather continues it will gradually increase. Sunday the bridge was very liberally patronized, as it served as a fine promenade. Probably not more than a dozen boats or vessels at the very highest, pass through the draw in the course of every twenty-four hours, and the opening and closing of the swing does not exceed ninety seconds each time; so that really the detention to travel does not amount to much. Three or four men work the draw quite readily and rapidly. Some little trouble is occasionally experienced in starting and stopping the swing, owing to the rollers catching; but this defect will shortly be remedied, as new appliances are now being made at one of the iron works in this city. On the completion and attachment of the new gearing, the draw will obey the pressure of the men on the central lever as readily as a locomotive responds to the manipulation of the throttle at the hand of the engineer. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, everything works admirably. In a week or ten days it is expected to reach as near the perfection stage as possible in the general working. Mr. Campbell, who is superintendent of the bridge, has a neat and convenient little octagonal office on the western approach—just where the north and south roadways meet. Toll collectors stand at each end of the bridge, and the draw workers occupy the central point of the swing, ready at a moment's notice on receiving the signal—four blasts—to open the ponderous structure. By June it is expected to have a small boiler and engine in working condition to swing the draw to and fro, which will be a great saving of time and labor. This gearing will be placed overhead on the iron supports just above the central pier.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Multnomah County Sunday School Convention will assemble this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the First Baptist church in this city. All are cordially invited. Following is the programme.

AFTERNOON.

Worship, conducted by C. W. Allen
Welcome, Dr. S. H. Barber.
Election of officers.
Secretary's report.
Reports from schools.

EVENING.

Worship, conducted by Rev. E. W. Caswell.
Address, "Spirituality in the Sunday School," by Rev. Daniel Stayer.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Worship, conducted by Rev. G. J. Miller.
"The Sunday School and the Home," J. Steel.
"The Sunday School and the Church," Rev. W. H. Lander.
"The Sunday School and the State," H. M. Claiton.

AFTERNOON.

"The Sunday School and the World," J. K. Gill.
"The Teacher's Preparation," C. F. Sitton.
"The Teacher and the Class," F. C. Frost.
"The Normal Class," Rev. L. B. Dilworth.
"Next Sunday's Lesson," Dr. R. Kelly.
"The Outlook," T. W. Allen.

EVENING.

Prayer and praise, led by Wm. Waldham.
Address, "Principles of Scripture Interpretation," Rev. L. D. Driver, D. D.

AN INSANE WOMAN.

Margaret Caldwell, a native of Texas, aged 45 years, and the mother of seven children, was examined yesterday by Drs. Strong and Saylor and ordered committed to the asylum at Salem. The cause of her insanity is set down as a nervous shock from a dental operation. Mrs. Caldwell has for some time past resided on First street next to the St. George hotel. Recently she had a number of teeth extracted, and since then her mind has been more or less affected. Her man a partakes of a religious nature although she s said to be a spiritualist. Yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock she created quite a commotion in front of her dwelling by delivering a wild speech from the porch. Sheriff Jordan was sent for, and with the assistance of policemen James and Hemline, Mrs. Caldwell was taken to the county jail. She was followed by a large crowd of idle curiosity seekers, composed of men, women and children, who loitered about the grounds surrounding the court house until a deputy sheriff conveyed her to a hack and started with it for the Salem train. Mrs. Caldwell talked incessantly, but intelligently on all subjects save one—religion. It is thought a few weeks' quiet will restore her.

Hood's Sarsaparilla rouses the liver and kidneys, and gives healthy action to the digestive organs.

Go at once to the Great Publishers' Book Sale, next door to Allsky's.

A HARROWING ACCIDENT.

A FARMER ON THE EARNES ROAD PURSUED BY MISFORTUNE.

A man named Carson, who is farming on the Earnes road, is pursued by relentless misfortune. Some time since while in a blacksmith shop he was struck in the eye with a piece of iron and the sight destroyed. Last fall he had the misfortune to break one of his legs. He has been confined to his house all winter on this account and has only been able to get out to attend to his work within the past few days. Yesterday he met with a dreadful accident which will lay him up for some time. He was harrowing in some oats sown on ground from which the stumps had lately been grubbed out. The holes, from which the stumps had been dug, had not been filled up, and when the harrow was going to pass over one of these places Mr. Carson stepped upon it in order that some dirt might be dragged into the hollow. His weight on the harrow stopped the horses suddenly and he pitched forward over the harrow against the horses heels. They began to kick, one of them striking him on the breast. He endeavored to turn his head away out of reach of the horses feet and was kicked on his leg where it had been broken and on the knee and then the horses started to run away and dragged the harrow over him, one of the teeth sticking into his shoulder and rolling him over. The horses were soon careering around the field by Mr. Barnes, who lives near. He went down and caught them and tied them up, and then got up on the fence and looked all over the field for Mr. Carson, but could see nothing of him. At last he saw a man's arm waving in the air, and on going to the place found the unfortunate man unable to help himself in the least and with just enough of consciousness left to enable him to wave his arm as a signal for help.

Mr. Carson, who is an honest, industrious, hard-working man, has a family to support, and was so disheartened at this new misfortune that he wished he had been killed and an end put to his sufferings and misery. He was carried to a spring and his wounds bathed, and then he was taken home. Some of our kind-hearted and benevolent citizens should do something to lessen his distress in his present misfortunes. It seems hard that when a man is trying his best to make an honest living he should be made the sport of such continuous misfortunes.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Albert Man & Co. vs. C. P. Upshur and C. J. Trenchard—Heard on bill and answer; plaintiff allowed ten days to reply to amended bill.

Chas. A. Neal vs. R. Phipps et al.—Demurrer to answer in abatement sustained; defendant ten days to amend plea.

American Mortgage Co. vs. Sol Kin; et al.—Bill dismissed and judgment for cos; against defendant Kinto.

Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. N. P. R. R. Co.—Order dismissing bill and discharging referees to assess damages.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

Brown & Page vs. E. O'Connor et al.—Defendant allowed ten days to answer.

John Howard vs. Charles Helmer—Plaintiff allowed to amend complaint and defendant allowed to file amended answer thereto.

F. Burn vs. C. S. Weiss—Verdict for plaintiff for $125 88, amount of tender.

The judge being a half hour late, the court says that in its opinion it would not be out of place to impose a fine upon him.

Bergen Meyers vs. Meier & Frank—Motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict argued and submitted.

POLICE COURT.

In the police court yesterday Barney McCaugh was tried on a charge of assault and battery on E. J. Shephard and Shephard was tried for fighting with McCaugh. It appears that the pair made each other's acquaintance some weeks ago in jail. McCaugh before going out gave Shephard some tobacco and Shephard professed eternal future friendship. Shephard got out of durance vile, and meeting McCaugh loaned him a dollar and set up the drinks for him to the extent of a half. Saturday night Shephard and McCaugh met in the Cosmopolitan saloon and Shephard asked McCaugh for the $1 50. McCaugh said he didn't have it and Shephard told him he was no gentleman, and other things—particularly other. The result was a fight, in which McCaugh knocked Shephard through a window. After hearing the evidence yesterday Judge Dement gave McCaugh a little fatherly advice and said he would pass on both cases today.

A. P. Butler was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery on his wife, Ella M. Butler. The parties live at Second and Ash streets. Mr. Butler claims that a few days ago her husband broke an umbrella over her head. Butler pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued for trial until to-day.

Jack Larroney was tried and found guilty of cruelty to animals, and fined $20. Sunday Larroney hired a team of horses from Jos. Cook. In front of the New Market theater he brutally whipped them, and policeman Collins arrested him. Cook gave evidence that he would not have his horses so abused for $300. Larroney did not deny his guilt.

WILLAMETTE ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

This body meets with the First Congregational church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, to-day at 11 o'clock. Delegates will be present from Albany, Salem, Corvallis, Oregon City, Forest Grove, Beaverton, East Portland and North Portland. The following persons were chosen delegates from the First church here: F. K. Arnold, C. B. Smith, F. M. Warren, Sr., Dr. J. G. Glenn, James Steel, D. A. Shindler, Dr. C. R. Templeton, Dr. Z. B. Nichols, J. C. Carson, Geo. H. Himes, Mrs. P. Eggert, Mrs. L. W. Pratt, Mrs. Frank M. Warren, Mrs. F. E. Beach, Mrs. J. H. Barchus. The programme for to-day is as follows:

FORENOON.

Devotional, led by President J. F. Ellis, D. D.

AFTERNOON.

Devotional, led by Augustus Frank.
"Revival Methods in Sunday School," Mrs. R. M. Rockwood.
"The Prayer Meeting," Mr. Chas. L. Fay.
"Our Creed of an Evangelist," Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, D. D.
Business.

EVENING.

Devotional, led by Prof. G. C. Hall.
"The New Testament Model in Church Organization," Rev. J. W. Harris.
"Denominational Literature," Rev. Horace S. Lyman.
"Denominationalism," President J. F. Ellis, D. D.

TWO NEW SUITS.

Gearin & Gilbert yesterday brought suit in the state circuit court against Taafe and McLeod the fish wheel men of Celilo to recover $150 for legal services rendered. Of what kind or nature these services were the complaint does not state.

John F. Shea yesterday commenced suit in the same court against Louis Roller, Bertha Roller and J. W. Cook and J. Block. Roller recently started a beer saloon, known as the Fredericksburg on First street, but he didn't make a brilliant success of it. Shea in his complaint asks for a mechanic's lien on a building, situated on lot 10, block 85, Portland, on account of plumbing work performed; Roller had the same done. Block and Cook own the property and are thus drawn into the suit as defendants.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. held a very interesting meeting yesterday. Rev. Stevenson, of the U. P. church, made some very encouraging remarks, in which he stated that one evening of their synod, held at Albany, was devoted to the discussion of the prohibitory amendment, in which much enthusiasm prevailed; that next Friday night at the U. P. chapel in this city, on Sixth street, the evening session would be devoted to the same. Rev. Miller, of the Evangelical church, made a very pleasant speech, and Mrs. Hoxter, district vice-president, reported her work, recommending that mothers' meetings be held as well an amendment campaign meetings through all the country districts. After this an executive session of the Woman's Industrial Exchange was held. COMMITTEE.

PRIZES FOR BUTTER.

Following is a revised list of premiums offered by the Northwestern Coast Dairy association for butter to be exhibited during the Fat Stock show in this city:

CLASS A.—Dairies of not less than twenty cows: Twenty-five pounds of fresh butter—First premium $25, second $15, third $5.

Twenty-five pounds of packed butter at least four months old—First premium $25, second $15, third $5.

CLASS B.—Dairies of less than twenty cows: Ten pounds of fresh butter—First premium $25, second $15, third $5.

Ten pounds of packed butter at least four months old—First premium $25, second $15, third $5.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

First Presbyterian church to Sylvester Farrell, lots 3 and 4, blk 47, Portland. April 1, 1887. $63,000

Sylvester Farrell et ux. to W. S. Ladd, lots 3 and 4, blk 47, April 7, 1887. 63,000

James H. Cardwell and wife to George F. Johnson, lot 10½x85 feet, Kings addition, April 15. 1,500

D. P. Thompson to E. U. Brunaugh, lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, blk 35, Caruthers add, April 6. 4,500

THE EAST SIDE.

Regular Meeting of the City Council last Night.

An Effort to Curb the Salvation Army—The Salem Ordinance Passed—Street Work—Petitions and Reports—Items of News.

A regular meeting of the city council was held last evening. Mayor Hadley presiding, and all members present except Mr. Humphrey.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

From W. S. Gordon and John Cahill, relating to a contract entered into between the city and A. B. Johnson, concerning the lighting of the city, and asking the council to withhold payment for services performed until they can secure their legal rights for material and labor furnished by them. On motion of Mr. Bloomer the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

From Herman Baumhoer, asking to fence up a part of the street adjoining his property in Cole's addition, in order to protect his shade and ornamental trees. On motion of Bloomer the petition was not granted.

A communication from C. A. B. Halverson, recommending that the city authorize the use of electricity, was laid on the table indefinitely.

From W. S. Ladd, asking for a more complete improvement of U street from the west line of Twelfth street to the center line of Water street. On motion of Mr. Merrick the petition was received and placed on file.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

E. P Truck Co.	$14 60	J. A. Newell	$1 10
John Barrett	1 25	Foster & Robinson	4 05
Tatum & Bowen	1 40	E. P. Packet	2 00
H. Stone	10 80	B. Smyth	3 00
J. M Hurlburt	12 50	M. Austin	4 00
F. Parrott	5 50	L. Strache	1 50

Referred to committee on current expenses and accounts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee on current expenses and accounts to whom was referred the bills presented at last meeting recommended the payment of same, and on motion the report was adopted, and warrants ordered drawn in payment of the same, except the claim of A. B. Johnson for $99 for lighting the city.

From the same committee to whom was referred the petition of W. F. Allen, relating to the fencing in of streets in Cole's addition, recommending that the street commissioner be instructed to notify said parties to remove the obstructions, and if they fail in so doing, that the street commissioner shall be authorized to do it. On motion of McAfeal the report was adopted.

From the same committee to whom was referred the petition of Boscow Bros. and thirty-six others for the improvement of U street from Twelfth street to Water street, recommend granting the petition, and on motion of Mr. West the report was adopted, and the recorder instructed to give the necessary notice relating thereto.

From the same committee to whom was referred the petition of C. F. Flanders and others for the opening of Sixth street from Q street to Asylum street, recommend that the surveyor be directed to make the necessary survey for the opening of said street as proposed by said petition; adopted.

The report of the committee on health and police, to whom was referred the ordinance relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, recommended its passage, and on motion was adopted, Merrick and Bloomer voting no.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The chief engineer of the fire department recommended the purchase of 800 feet of 2½-inch hose for the use of the department, which, on motion of Mr. Bancroft, was referred to the committee on fire and water.

The city attorney, to whom was referred the claim of Mr. Frainey for interest on a warrant, recommended that the city was liable for the same, and not entitled any abatement.

On the claim of John Poole for a rebate of taxes on $1000, the city attorney recommended that he be not granted any rebate.

On motion the report in both cases was adopted.

NEW ORDINANCES.

An ordinance making an appropriation for the improvement of N street, between a point eighteen feet east of the center of Water street and the west line of Fifth street, which is estimated to cost $6781, was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on streets and public property.

Declaring the probable cost of improving that part of N street between a point eighteen feet east of the center line of Water street and the west line of Fifth street, and the proportionate share therefor of each lot or part of lot, and directing an entry thereof in the docket of city liens; referred to the committee on ways and means.

To provide for publishing the amendments to the charter and for revising the city ordinances to conform thereto; referred to the committee on ways and means.

Relating to the Sellwood and Vancouver street railway; was read a first time and on motion of Mr. West the ordinance was laid on the table.

Relating to unnecessary noises by singing, using tambourines, etc., etc., and providing for violation of same; was read first and second time and referred to the committee on health and police and city attorney.

ORDINANCES—THIRD READING.

To provide for the time and manner of improving Fifth street from the north line of O street to a point 100 feet north of the north line of M street; passed.

For the time and manner of improving Fourth street from a point 100 feet north of the north line of L street to the south line of J street; passed.

To regulate, tax, and license barrooms and drinking shops, and to prohibit the sale of liquors without a license, was read a third time. Mr. Murphy moved to amend the ordinance by abolishing the bond of saloonkeepers, which is required by the ordinance; motion lost. A discussion was indulged in relating to the general merits of the ordinance in which mostly all the members took part. The ordinance was then put upon its final passage and passed, Merrick, Bloomer and Murphy voting no.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A resolution from Mr. Bancroft relating to the North Pacific Lumbering Company, authorizing the mayor and recorder to execute a note or bond of the city in payment of the judgment of the plaintiff against the city, was read; adopted.

By Mr. Bloomer, that the city recorder be instructed to issue licenses to saloonkeepers applying for the same for the quarter ending April 30, 1887; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the committee on fire and water were instructed to advertise for bids for the building of an engine house for the Fourth ward of the same character as the one in the First ward.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the committee on fire and water were instructed to have a fire hydrant placed at the intersection of Twelfth and O streets.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the city attorney was requested to define the duties of officers relating to the right of persons using elevated roadways after complaint has been filed in the city council against such unlawful use of the street. This was a direct thrust at Mr. Hogue, who has for years past used part of the elevated roadway near his mill. Mr. West suggested that the attorney take some afternoon and instruct Mr. Murphy in the law of the case, as for the rest of the council, they all comprehended it.

The attorney came to the front, and in a few well chosen sentences stated the law asked for, but further stated that Mr. Hogue had informed him that he would shortly abandon using the roadway as a lumber yard.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Albion city jail is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy next week.

The popular cantata, "David the Shepherd Boy," which will be given at Neppach's hall tonight, is for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. The house will no doubt be filled, so secure your tickets in time and go early.

B. F. Watkins, school clerk of Albina district, resigned that office last Monday evening, and Jacob Pittenger was elected by the board of directors to fill the vacancy. Mr. Watkins has received the appointment in the mail service as agent between Coburg and Portland, on the narrow gauge road.

The ordinance now before the city council relating to noisy and demonstrative processions on city streets, with drums, tambourines, etc., looks as if the Salvation Army might get themselves into trouble. The city attorney, however, has his part to play in the further development of the ordinance, and will in all probability give the "law" in the case.

The M. E. church of this city are looking forward to the organization of a society in Stephens addition. The engine house in the Fourth ward would make a comfortable building, with some improvements, but is not suited for the purposes for which it was built. An offer of $700 for the lot and building has been made and it is very likely that a sale will be effected.

The fire in the eastern portion of the city Sunday night demonstrates the fact that it is impossible to use the fire engine at such remote parts of the city unless there is provision made to drag the machine by some other means than by hand. More damage might have resulted if there had been a heavy wind, and to act with any degree of promptness with the engine it must be hauled by a good lively team.

EVERETTE'S ESKIMO CURIOS.

PROBABILITY THAT THE COLLECTION WILL REMAIN IN THIS CITY.

It is considered quite certain that the magnificent collection of Alaskan and Indian curios collected by Prof. Everette during his residence in the Arctic regions is to be permanently located here. A number of our wealthy and public spirited citizens have expressed their intention of purchasing the collection; and Prof. Everette, who intends to make his home here, is willing to accept for the collection half what it would bring at the East, as he would like to see it made the nucleus for an academy of sciences here. The collection is a very fine one and has no equal in the country, and Prof. Everette does not wish it to go where he cannot have access to it. There are a number of private collections of Indian curiosities in this state, some of them extensive and valuable, which should be preserved in some such exhibition as the academy of sciences, spoken of by Prof. Everette. Some parties would donate their collections to such an institution and others would part with theirs for a small part of their value if they knew that they would be preserved and placed where they would be accessible to the public. Parties from the East are constantly buying and carrying out of the state relics and curiosities which should be kept here and which in years to come will be of great value, and once lost to the state can never be replaced.

WOMEN'S BOARDING HOUSE.

Temporary Organization of a Union Effected Yesterday.

The Objects of the Association Outlined by One Familiar with the Work—Committees Appointed—The Membership—Etc., Etc.

A meeting of the ladies interested in the establishment of a boarding home for women was held yesterday afternoon in the Unitarian chapel. The meeting was called to order at 3:15 o'clock, Mrs. Holbrook in the chair.

Mrs. Geroud was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Dr. Emma J. Weitz then made the following statement of the purposes of the meeting and the outline of the proposed work:

Mrs. President and Ladies: I have been requested by some of the ladies interested to place before you the object of the meeting here this afternoon, my only fitness for it being that I know something of the workings of similar societies in the Eastern states. Always it is so that an organized body of women in a community has advantages over individuals for. By establishing a reputation it wins public confidence. Its word, judiciously given, goes far toward sustaining any person or effort it may choose to recommend.

We have therefore met to consider the advisability of forming a union having for its object the protection, education and industrial advancement of women. Any woman, by paying a membership fee—which we would hope to be small enough that it might be possible for her to pay it—shall be a member, subject to its rules and privileges, provided only and always that she be of good moral character. We would wish the union to be liberal enough to receive the educated and cultured with the less favored, rich and poor, laborer and worker, upon a common plane, having for their one object the protection and sisterly consideration for any and all women who may justly need it.

Unions of this kind are existing everywhere, from Quebec to the South; from Newburyport to San Francisco. In fact, woman's nature and needs being about the same everywhere, we everywhere see them handing for mutual support and help.

It is known to you all that in Portland there is no organized body of women for the help of other women. Men and children are well provided for, but women must take what they can get for them and face it as they can. When ill health or misfortune overtakes them their only help is an appeal to public charity or worse. The self-dependent young women whom we would specially strive to reach, are partly orphaned and depending upon themselves for support, or having still others dependent upon them, which, indeed, is almost always the case, their very crying need for money making them more open to the temptations which ever besets them. The woman without home or money is to be pitied.

The question naturally comes, not so much what to do to relieve the burden pressing upon them as what shall we do to strengthen these shortcomings and give a hand judiciously where it is needed.

No class of women are more independent than the class who support themselves. They would turn from any effort for their welfare sooner than they were objects of charity. Therefore the best work is greatly out of personal contact, with careful and wise discrimination.

Knowing this unprotected condition of women, it is proposed that this union have for its special object the opening and sustaining of a "boarding home for women," offering the advantages and protection of a home, comfortable rooms, good, healthful board, washing and ironing at a sum within their means.

First—We would endeavor to offer, so far as might be, a home to self-supporting women who are in the city without home ties.

Second—We would offer our protection and home to women who come to our town strangers, in search of employment, or their general interest, unable to pay high hotel rates, and ignorant as to where they may obtain respectable lodging places within their means.

Third—We would offer to all respectable women a place to come for advice, diversion and any help within the power of the union to give.

Fourth—Any woman of respectable character, without means and out of employment, can have a home until employment is obtained or she is otherwise provided for.

It is useless to say that the need is great in this city for a place something after this fashion; for, even though it were easy to find cheap and respectable boarding and lodging places, the difference in the motives; on one side gain and money making, the other side welfare and protection of women who need and want it, and turns the scale in the favor of such enterprise. Finally ladies, and to consume no more time, as the matter I think is understood by the community who have expressed themselves as ready to support us, the home for our use is at hand, free of rent. It is for us to make this a success if we will. Indeed if we do not heartily, honestly and with enthusiasm, take to it, we would fail of our opportunity—the chance given us to stand by all women.

A committee was appointed by the president consisting of Miss Helen F. Spalding, Mrs. T. E. Clapp, Mrs. T. L. Eliot and Mrs. Dr. Frazer to appoint a committee to draft a constitution. After a short consultation the committee reported the following names: Mrs. Dr. Frazer, Dr. Emma J. Weitz and Miss Mary Cook.

The duty of selecting a name for the organization was delegated to the committee on constitution.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., Friday, April 22, at the Unitarian church. The attendance was quite large, and the action was characterized by harmony. Much interest, if not positive enthusiasm was manifested by all the ladies present.

The following ladies are members of the organization: Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. J. B. Congle, Mrs. B. Goldsmith, Mrs. W. W. Spalding, Mrs. C. Rockwell, Mrs. J. F. Watson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. H. Thielsen, Mrs. A. Holbrook, Mrs. Geroud, Mrs. T. F. Clapp, Mrs. T. L. Eliot, Mrs. Geo. S. Myers, Mrs. T. R. Merry, Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss Lewis, Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mrs. C. E. Ladd, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Miss Ladd, Mrs. A. M. Reed, Mrs. D. S. Stinson, Mrs. H. H. Northup, Mrs. S. A. Moreland, Mrs. M. W. Fechheimer, Mrs. E. Frank, Mrs. A. Strowbridge, Dr. Calla Chadlon, Mrs. F. Bickel, Miss Hattie Stuart, Mrs. R. M. Stuart, Miss Josie Perrett, Emma J. Weitz, M. D., Miss M. Cook and Mrs. Dr. Frazer.

The above list does not comprise the entire membership, for a number of ladies have expressed a desire to become active workers in the good cause, and accessions are expected at the next meeting.

A GROWL.

PORTLAND, April 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A writer in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN wants a driveway constructed on the south side of the city park at a cost of $2500, and says the people living in the southern part of the city are almost unanimous in favor of it, as a compensation for like improvements already made on the north side of the park—or words to that effect. The writer is certainly a stranger to these parts and is mistaken as to the wishes of our people, for they would much prefer to have that money expended in correcting the mistakes made by the city officials in the street improvements in this part of the city, and for which the property-holders have paid a big, round price.

The city is certainly responsible for the mistakes made in the construction and location of the water-ways, which have resulted in many cases in great damage to private property.

The intersection of Front and Lincoln streets is a notable instance. There are many more such. Even the catch basins on Fourth and Harrison streets, very recently constructed, are easily out of repair; one of them is en tirely abandoned (there are probably others) and the surface water suffered to run on in its destructive course as it has done for "Lo, these many years." Our people want that money expended where it will do the most good—the useful first, the ornamental later.

When complaints have been made and repairs requested, the reply has been: "The city has no money to expend for such purposes; there is barely enough for the officers."

THIRD WARD.

Mothers' Read.

The proprietors of Santa Abie have authorized all druggists to refund your money, if after giving this King of Cough Cures a fair trial, as directed, it fails to give satisfaction for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Throat and Lung troubles. Such is their faith in Santa Abie as the King of Cough Cures. Don't fail to keep it in the house.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Substantial Aid Rendered to Plymouth Mission Church.

Promise of Good Work Under the Mission's New Pastor—Address by a Prominent Y. M. C. A. Visitor.

A most excellent sermon was preached by Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor of the First Congregational church, Sunday morning, from a text found in Genesis xl:14—"But think on me when it is well with thee, and show kindness, I pray thee, unto me; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this house." These words were uttered by Joseph following his interpretation of the dream of Pharaoh's chief butler, whom he had thrown into the prison where Joseph was confined on account of a false accusation. The butler was released from prison and restored to his place, but he forgot all about Joseph, who languished in bonds for two years longer. Then Pharaoh had a dream which his wise men could not interpret. In this emergency the chief butler remembered Joseph's request and told the king, who called Joseph into his presence.

The speaker went on to show that the foundation of the Christian religion was in helping others—by act, by word, by sympathy. The world was composed of the weak and the strong. It was the privilege of the strong to help the weak. No people could be truly Christians without exhibiting this principle in their daily lives. It is said in the word of God that he who does not provide for his family is worse than a heathen. But it does not say that he is any better than an heathen if he was that and nothing more. The glory of Christ lies in his sacrificial offering. While upon earth he continually went about doing good. If we, as Christian people, desire to promote his cause, we must follow his example. Then Christianity will be more than an empty profession. Its followers will be multiplied, and the conquest of the world by Christ rapidly hastened. There were many Josephs languishing in the prison of trouble of various kinds who might be greatly helped by words of helpful sympathy or kindly acts bestowed at the right time. The curse of much of our desire to help others is that we do not think of it until it is too late; until the opportunity is forever gone.

This church has an opportunity to extend a helping hand at this time. A struggling church in the northern part of the city has a claim upon us. Our missionary committee has investigated the matter and as a church we have voted to lend a hand. Now is the time to act. Words cannot do justice to the appeal that followed, but it found a lodgment in the hearts of the hearers and caused them to respond to the full extent of the call made—$375 with which to help build a parsonage for Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E.

Rev. J. H. Pamment, a most earnest and worthy Christian man, will soon take charge of this somewhat neglected field hitherto, and having had a wide experience in such work will no doubt gather about him the element needed to carry on a most important work. During the years since the founding of the mission church, in the sixties, the records show that 1000 children have been taught the Scriptures to a greater or less extent in this church. Many of these have become Christians, and are useful men and women in the localities where they now live. Who can estimate the value of the teaching thus received? Nothing but the records of the great day will reveal it.

In the evening an earnest address was delivered by Mr. W. E. Lewis, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Wisconsin, instead of the regular sermon. Mr. Lewis is a most forcible and pleasing speaker, and is exceedingly apt and effective in illustration. He is in Portland at this time on his way to San Francisco to attend the international convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the world, which will convene in that city May 11 and continue for a week.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Lewis said the Christian way was very plain and simple. It consisted of four steps, which he desired the audience to take with him at this time. The first is conversion, a belief in the need of the Lord Jesus Christ, the need of salvation because of sin, because of unlikeness to the Lord Jesus Christ. The time comes in every man's life when he believes and realizes that he is a sinner. If you find a man who does not believe this have no controversy with him, but pray that he may be brought to see himself as he really is. When a man realizes that he is a sinner then he is prepared to take the second step, which is a belief that he can be saved through the atoning blood of Christ. The next step is to receive the Lord Jesus as an all-sufficient Saviour and as our Lord and Master. Not so many take this step as the two previous ones. Many individuals come to the point of saying "I ought," but they stop there. But this step must be taken. There can be no peace without it. "As many as received him to them he gave power to become sons of God." The fourth step is to confess Christ. A man may be saved by taking the first three steps, but something more must be done—confession must be made if the full benefit of the Christian life is wished for. No act of a professing Christian's life is so helpful, not only to himself but the world in general, as the full and ample confession of his faith in the Saviour. It is this which gives light and strength and growth to our Christian characters. If we would grow in the Christian graces we must let our light shine. This we can not do without confessing Christ before men.

H.

ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS.

Tacoma Ledger.

Some weeks ago the probate judge wrote to United States Indian Commissioner J. D. C. Atkins of Washington, D. C., in regard to the settlement of estates of deceased Indians upon the Puyallup reservation. The probate judge has just received a reply from the commissioner, and he says:

"According to the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887, every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act or under any law or treaty, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens." He further says that in his opinion the probate and all other courts of Washington territory have the same jurisdiction over the persons and the property of the Puyallup Indians as they have over the persons and property of a white citizen. Superintendent Eells, however, is also in receipt of a letter whereby he is instructed, notwithstanding the passage of this act, to continue his department system and govern the Indians the same as heretofore, and keep up the court of Indian offenses and other courts and to manage and maintain sole control over the entire number of Indians within his jurisdiction.

LOGGER KILLED.

Coos Bay News.

Last Monday John Wik was killed at the logging camp of Charles Granholm, on Marlow creek. He was in company with Mr. Granholm, carrying dirt to fill in the planks of a dam, and at the time of the fatal accident was standing on the planks of the dam, about midway of the stream. Granholm stepped ashore for something, and while his back was turned to Wik he heard a noise of rushing water; he looked back and saw the unfortunate man lying on his back on the bedrock, eight feet below the place where he was standing. The dam gave way before he could be reached, and the water and logs rushed upon him and it was nearly three-quarters of an hour before he could be found. He was discovered 200 yards below the dam under a log about five feet in diameter. Jack screws were procured and he was taken out at once, and was dead when found. He was badly bruised over his right eye, on the back of the head, and in his side. One of his gum boots was torn off from his foot.

Mr. Wik was born in Finland and was 36 years and 3 months old. He came to this country from Finland about four years ago. His parents and three brothers are living in the old country. He was a married man, his wife living with her parents at home.

IDAHO ACREAGE AREA.

Wood River Times.

The territory of Idaho was organized March 3, 1863. It contains 85,228,160 acres, or 86,294 square miles. Of this there were 8,857,379 acres surveyed up to June 30, 1885; 1,177,251,53 under contract made prior to June 30, 1886, and 755,15 acres under contract made for the year ending June 30, 1886; number of acres surveyed up to June 10, 1885, 10,230,403. Area remaining unsurveyed June 30, 1885, 64,971,751 acres.

Steps are being taken by the citizens of Lowiston to organize a county fair, to be held at Stevens' driving park, Nez Perce county, next fall.

THIRD WARD.

HOLTON HOUSE.

J C Ellis, Olympia
J G Sanders, Harrisburg
Amelia May, do
J M Stribling, San Fran
T Skerritt, do
T Campbell, do
N H McKay, Sauvie's Is
W W West, Scappoose
N McKay, do
H C Lamberson, do
M O'Brien, San Fran
J Wagner, do
Mrs Burke, Scappoose
R P Earhart, Salem
W J Deetz, Rainier
Miss D Shinn, Eugene
W T Raleigh, McM(nnv)
D Alexander, Montreal
J Lamberson, Scappoose

BURNED TO DEATH.

Missoula, Montana, Paper.

Wednesday morning the old city jail was discovered on fire. As a man was confined there, Under Sheriff Bradley and others knocked the lock from the door, but as the door was opened the flames burst out and drove the men away, showing that the whole inside was on fire. Before many persons reached the scene of conflagration the flames had made such progress that little effort was made to extinguish them, and in a short time the building was nothing but ashes and coals. The county jail and the stable near by were saved from taking fire.

There was one occupant of the lockup, a man who had been arrested for vagrancy Tuesday morning by policeman Hawkes and sentenced to eleven days. As soon as the building was burned down it seemed probable that he had perished in the flames, and as the ruins became cool enough to be searched, what was left of him was found. All of the man was burned to ashes except a small portion of the chest and stomach and stumps of the legs, the only skin not charred being that on the stomach, on which he had apparently been lying, a portion of his shirt between the boards and body being also